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WASHINGTON.

THE NEW DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE PAYMENT OF THE LABORERS—SEWER CONTRACTS—THE CREDIT OF THE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The District Commission have finally made their selections for the subordinate executive offices of the Government. Their choice is very generally approved by the citizens. Mr. Lewis Clephane, the former Collector, resigned, beyond doubt by reason of his personal relations to the old Government, on which account he was objectionable to some portion of the citizens. Mr. Clephane has had a long and honorable career in this District, having been a steadfast Northern Republican, and a pronounced Abolitionist in the days when the slave-pen was an institution in Washington, and when the expression of Northern radical sentiment was often accompanied with physical danger. Mr. John F. Cook, who succeeds him, is a representative colored man. In the places of trust which he has hitherto held, he has shown himself to be a man of ability and integrity. Col. Lubey, the old Water Register, is retained. The systematic organization and management of his office have secured the approval of the Managing Commission. Mr. Baker, the Controller, is an efficient officer. Mr. Vinson, who has accepted the very laborious and responsible position of Auditor, is one of the most skilled accountants in the Government service.

THE PAYMENT OF THE LABORERS.

The District Commissioners are making rapid progress with their work. They now hope to commence paying the laborers by Tuesday next. Their work has been much delayed by the extreme vagueness of the law. On several points the united opinion of the Attorney for the District, the Attorney General, and the First Controller have necessarily been taken, before the Commissioners could proceed. This is especially true of the payment of the laborers. The law provides that all sums of $100 and upward shall be paid by check to the persons to whom they are due. A large portion of these deferred payments, some of which have been delayed for eighteen months, have been assigned. Many of these assignments are equitable, being made to tradesmen for supplies. Some of them are to brokers for money advanced at extortionate rates. Many of these assignments have been accepted on the records by the Auditor of the Board of Public Works. The Commissioners are now waiting for the opinion of the law officers on the points whether any of these assignees may be considered as persons to whom the money is due.

THE NEW BONDS AND THE CREDIT OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners have been intrusted with the preparation of the new three sixty-five bond, which will be ready in about two weeks. The Commissioners are receiving assurances that the credit of the District is rapidly improving. There are now hopes that the bond will command a much higher price than had been at first expected. One of the greatest sources of embarrassment to the Commissioners, as they themselves say, is the persistent agitation maintained by what is called the Tax-payers' Association. This association is mostly composed of persons who it would seem prefer to attempt to gratify personal malice against the dead Board of Public Works, to co-operation with the new Government in its attempts to improve the credit of the District, and to preserve the improvements already secured. The new Commissioners have as yet received few assurances from the substantial people of the District of any sympathy in the work of District reconstruction and preservation. In spite of this the Commissioners believe that the credit of the District will be restored and the existing improvements preserved.

THE NEW ESTIMATES.

Assistant Secretary Conant has prepared the blank forms for estimates for the next fiscal year, and they have been transmitted to the several departments. Mr. Conant has spent much time upon these blanks, which are a very important element in giving definiteness and proper arrangement to the various appropriations. The recent law relative to unexpended balances has made necessary a new blank. The estimate blanks now consist of three large folio sheets, so arranged in columns that every estimate is classified under its proper head, and the law under which the work is authorized is stated by volume and page of the Revised Statutes. The book of estimates, which is annually transmitted to Congress at the beginning of each session, is compiled from these blanks.

SENATORS IN WASHINGTON.

Senator Thurman is still in the city, and is supposed to be engaged in preparing an elaborate campaign speech to be delivered in Ohio late in the Summer. Senator Sargent, of California, has been in the city almost continuously since the adjournment. Senator Lewis, of Virginia, has been here all the time since the adjournment. He will go next week to his blooded stock farm in Western Virginia. His health is much improved. Senator Kelley, of Oregon, has not yet returned to his constituents. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, has been here for a few days on a flying trip, but yesterday returned to Nebraska. He does not anticipate much trouble with the Indians in his State this Summer. The campaign, he thinks, will be animated in Nebraska, as the Legislature that is chosen will have to elect a successor to Senator Tipton.

A WINDFALL TO MRS. GEN. BRISTOW.

The journey of Secretary Bristow to Kentucky was not one of pleasure. It was caused by the death of an uncle of Mrs. Bristow, and the necessity of preparing to administer upon a large estate. This uncle of Mrs. Bristow, who was very wealthy, left but two heirs, Mrs. Gen. Bristow and her married sister, to whom the whole of the entire estate was willed. Gen. Bristow was made by the will sole executor of the estate, and his business in Kentucky was to make arrangements to enter upon his duties as executor. Mrs. Bristow, under this will, thus comes into the possession of about a quarter of a million of dollars. Mrs. Bristow returned from Kentucky with the Secretary, and will spend the heated term at Deer Park, the new and favorite watering place on the summit of the Alleghanies, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE SEWER CONTRACTS TO BE COMPLETED.

The Commissioners have decided that the most important sewer contracts shall be completed. Failure to complete them would, in the event of freshet, result in vast loss to the District by the destruction of unfinished work. The contractors will be paid in the new bonds.

THE CASE OF DOCKRAY.

The friends of Dockray here have received the assurance that he himself is entirely confident that the sentence of death against him will not be executed.

ADVICES FROM ASPINWALL.

James Thorington, Consul at Aspinwall, has arrived here on leave of absence and reported to the State Department. He represents that the fever which now prevails there is of milder type than usual, and that the small-pox epidemic is now under control of the authorities.

WORK OF THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The work of the Redemption Agency daily increases. Most of the currency returned is in a bad condition. Some of it is so unwholesome that it is probable a deodorizing process will become necessary.

A CABINET MEETING TO-MORROW.

The President is expected here to-morrow, and there will probably be a Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CLAIMS OF TWO MILLIONS AGAINST THE LATE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The office of the Auditors for the District of Columbia's affairs has been crowded with persons having claims against the late Government. So far, about 3,000 claims have been presented, involving, at a rough calculation, $2,000,000. Additional claims will be presented as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared. These various claims will be passed on by the auditors. Much trouble in some of the accounts, as shown by the books, will be experienced, in consequence of payments in mixed securities, and the exchange of the same, with a view to settlement; and also owing to the imperfect condition of the books of the late Treasurer of the Board of Public Works. And it will become necessary to make extensive remeasurements of property altered or improved in cases of alleged overcharges. The Commissioners have now completely organized the temporary government, and everybody seems to have confidence in their integrity and fitness for the business with which they are charged—a double duty, in adjusting the affairs of the late Government, while at the same time administering the affairs of the present one. The Commissioners, by abolishing useless offices, save a large sum of money, and transact their business within the narrowest limits of economy.

THE CHI PHI FRATERNITY.

The fiftieth annual convention of the Chi Phi Fraternity will be held at Willard's Hotel, in this city, commencing on the 23d day of July. Credentials will be presented at 10 o'clock on that day, and the business before the convention continued from day to day until completed. It is expected that full delegations will be present from at least twenty-five chapters, and that every State in the Union will be represented. The annual banquet will be served at Willard's on the evening of the opening day.

THE PATENT LAW.

The law by which expiring patents may be extended by the Commissioner of Patents will expire on the 2d of March next, after which time the life of all patents will be limited to seventeen years. As notice of application is required to be published ninety days prior to a hearing, the time in which applications can be filed will consequently expire on the 2d of December of the present year.

DISTRICT OFFICIALS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the District Criminal Court have found true bills against A. H. Underwood, member of the late District Legislature, and also engaged as messenger in the District Controller's office, and Thomas B. Warwick, a street broker, and clerk in the same office, both colored, charged with forgery and uttering forged orders for certificates of pay of the Police and firemen.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending July 18, 1874:

New-England.—Office Established—North Chatham, Carroll County, N. H., Richard F. Chandler, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—West Corinne, Penobscot County, Me. Postmaster Appointed—George W. Olds, North Ashford, Windham County, Conn.

New-York.—Office Established—East Campbell, Steuben County; Zatter W. Woodward, Postmaster. Name Changed—Paddleford's, Ontario County, to Padelford's. Postmasters Appointed—Cyrus A. Mount, Cherry Creek, Chautauqua County; George S. St. John, North Walton, Delaware County; J. C. Lee, Omar, Jefferson County; B. H. Kent, Patten's Mills, Washington County; M. F. Warfield, Prattsburg, Steuben County; Lewis Rhodes, West Brookville, Sullivan County; Thomas Vann, Willow Creek, Tompkins County; Jas. Norbury, Winterton, Sullivan County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—Branch Haven, Burlington County; Robert B. Engle, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Carlton, Mercer County, Nelson J. Reynolds, Postmaster; Iona, Lebanon County, Jacob J. Bennetch, Postmaster; Reistville, Lebanon County, William Reist, Postmaster; South Summit, York County, Charles H. Rupp, Postmaster. Name Changed—Norwood, Chester County, to Glen Moore. Postmasters Appointed—Josiah Balliett, Balliett, Venango County; Zenas Hoover, Bower, Clearfield County; John H. Lyter, Enders, Dauphin County; George C. Moyer, Freeburg, Snyder County; Jesse A. Lozer, Glen City, Columbia County; Samuel H. Brown, Patterson, Juniata County; John C. Gray, Putneyville, Armstrong County; Jackson Berger, Snydertown, Northumberland County; Charles L. Taylor, Tivoli, Lycoming County.

THE INDIANS.

THE AGENCIES TO BE VISITED BY THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At the recent meeting of the Indian Peace Commission, Messrs. Turney and Lang were deputed to visit California to assist in the purchase of goods for the Pacific Coast Indians. They will, while there, visit and inspect such agencies as time will afford, paying particular attention to the Indians in Washington Territory, where the Superintendency has recently been abolished. These gentlemen are expected to start early in August.

Gens. Sibley and Fisk will visit and inspect the agencies in Minnesota and Dakota during the Summer, and Mr. F. H. Smith will visit any agency not otherwise provided for, in case of any special necessity for such visits.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., July 19.—The Sængerfest, under the auspices of the Utica Maennerchor, will be opened in this city to-morrow. All the cities in the State will be represented by singing societies. A large number of delegates and guests have already arrived, and the remainder will be in on the morning trains. The Fest will continue three days. The programme provides for three or four grand concerts, one prize concert, excursions to Trenton Falls and other places, the whole to conclude with a grand Singer pic-nic at French's Grove. Mayor Sayre will welcome the societies to-morrow in behalf of the city.

DEATHS WHILE INTOXICATED.

EASTON, Penn., July 19.—An unknown man, supposed to be Michael Nester, of Portland, Conn., was killed here last night on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He had fallen on the track while intoxicated.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—Martin Brennan, aged twenty-six, came with a party of friends on an excursion from Fitchburg Saturday and became intoxicated. He missed the return train and laid down on the track. He was removed, but went further up the road and laid down on the track again, when he was run over and killed by the 11 P. M. Boston train.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—Jane McGlone, an unmarried Scotchwoman, drowned herself in a pond in Pawtucket on Saturday night, while intoxicated.

THE ERIE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—The wounded from the accident on the Erie Railway, near Canaseraga, were brought to this city, all doing well. Dr. J. Miner, an eminent surgeon of this city, left this afternoon to attend Mr. Van Horn, the wounded Agent of the Erie Railway at Canaseraga.

THE LAST MISSING VICTIM OF THE MILL RIVER FLOOD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19.—The body of Augustus Laney, the last missing victim of the Mill River flood, being one of the 140 persons who lost their lives, was recovered at Leeds on Saturday morning.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

THE THREATENED COUP D'ETAT—THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S MANIFESTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 6, 1874.

The manifesto of the Count De Chambord has thrown the political world into a state of excitement, and we are again in the midst of a general crisis. But the prompt and decisive action of the Government has destroyed any effect this proclamation might have had upon the public mind, and the Bourse went up seventy-five centimes in a very few hours' time. Of course there are many ways for explaining this extraordinary rise, but the best appears to be that pointed out by a majority of the non-Legitimist organs—a greater feeling of security as regards the Marshal's ability and willingness to keep the parties in check. He has said that he would remain at the head of the Government for seven years, whatever the Assembly might do, and people begin to think that he will keep his word. His rupture with the Assembly is very nearly complete. He has placed himself, in a rather haughty manner it must be confessed, above the authority of the legislative branch of the Government. Any one who has carefully studied the parallel events of twenty odd years ago will notice that the Marshal is upon the very verge of a *coup d'état*, and in some form or other it is imminent from day to day. Beyond question, the violence attending the *coup d'état* of the Prince-President will be carefully avoided, if possible, and, as far as possible, the Marshal will keep within the bounds of legality; but no one doubts that he will be pushed to extreme measures by the *tarquineries* of the various parties, just as Prince Louis Napoleon was in 1851. And in ordinary conversation one frequently hears people of intelligence say that the only solution will be a violent dissolution of the Assembly, after the manner of Cromwell. As the President has no legal right to do this, it would constitute a *coup d'état*, but when appealed to in a plebiscite the nation would absolve the Marshal by as large a majority as that obtained by the Emperor. A curious sign of the times is found in the *Figaro*, where the same writer who wrote the "Païva" article, appealing to the Marshal to kick the Assembly out of doors and rule with the sword, and who was exiled for it a few months ago, now writes similar articles day after day without receiving censure from the Government or the public. The press is, therefore, paving the way for the change which every one sees in the immediate future.

It would seem scarcely probable that the Comte De Chambord had read the proclamation of MacMahon at the moment he sent off his manifesto, but he must have read that document before ordering its publication by telegraphic message. If it was designed as an answer to the Marshal's order of the day to the army, one is lost in wonder at such strange infatuation. And still greater is the wonder, and still greater the infatuation when, speaking in the name of divine Right, a dogma utterly discarded by the people, this Prince says that the French have need of him for he is by right of birth their King. You have discussed this document ere the time I write, and I need not go back to speak of its details, but I may give you a bit of secret history concerning it. After the failure of the fusion scheme the Comte De Chambord denied the report of his words given by M. Chesuelong and M. Lucien Brun, and literally threw the lie in the teeth of the former. He had never intimated that he would accept the tricolored flag of France. *Jamais! jamais!* The most that he had done was to tell his followers that they could say nothing about the question of the flag until he was upon the throne—until the sceptre of Louis XIV. was firmly in his grasp. M. Chesuelong naturally felt his position keenly, but how could he dispute with "le Roi?" And, meanwhile, the Orleanist Dukes De Broglie, Decazes, and d'Audiffret-Pasquier were making the most of the situation. Finding that the Orleanists were usurping all that could be gleaned from it of advantage to the monarchy, the members of the Extreme Right made frequent appeals to the King. But each succeeding delegation came back to say that Henri V. would not yield a hair, and, sink or swim, had resolved to stand firmly upon his principles, and by his white flag. When annoyed by the frequency of these visits he went into Hungary to shoot. Although absent from Frohsdorff but a few days, it was supposed, according to etiquette, though the truth was known, that the Comte De Chambord was "not at home." A month ago it was again a question of sending another delegation to make one more effort to bring about a compromise upon the question of the flag. The Comte De Chambord begged the delegation not to come, as it would not be received, and stated that he had already prepared a manifesto embracing his views—which could not be changed—which he would publish according to his own royal pleasure. Yet, after all, the letter fell like a thunderbolt upon the Legitimist party, not even the most faithful of followers being in the secret.

How the letter came and when it came is now the question, for the first theory, that it was brought by M. Brun, who recently returned, after a week's absence, is now controverted. I can make a very respectable guess. But a short time ago I met M. De Monti, Chamberlain of the Prince, walking upon the boulevards of Paris. It is clear, to my mind, that M. De Monti was the bearer of this missive; that he gave it to M. Laurentie, of the *Union*, in strict confidence, with orders to hold it until a message came to publish. And the document appeared after just the time it would take for the Marshal's proclamation to reach Frohsdorff, counting two hours for sending it to Vienna, and one hour for the transmission. It is a fact that at midday the *Union* had no intention of giving it, and it was in type at 2 o'clock. These may seem minor details of very little significance, but they are of the greatest importance upon events here. Even M. Lucien Brun was not aware, on the morning of the 3d July, that the letter would appear that evening; the Comte De Paris had no knowledge of it until 3 o'clock; the Duc De Nemours did not hear of it for an hour later; and the Duc De Rochefoucauld went back to London without hearing of it at all. Hence, this was a step taken by the Comte De Chambord alone, without the advice of his friends, and seemingly without caring a straw whether or not it compromised, crippled, and distressed the men who have served him so long, not wisely, perhaps, but too well. This is the second time that Monseigneur, the Comte De Chambord, has shown this contemptuous indifference to everything and everybody, so completely is he wrapped up in his fanatical devotion to himself, his principles, and his flag. And yet half the journals in the world cry out that this is another proof that the Comte De Chambord is a "perfectly honest man." Why, an English proprietor of an entailed estate cannot honestly cut down a lot of oaks without consulting his heir, and how can it be regarded as honest on the part of Henri V. to thus jeopardize the claims of his heir, the Comte De Paris, without giving him the slightest intimation of so important a step? I cannot in conscience feel that this is an honest way of acting, and it seems to me even worse than the act of throwing his friends overboard when they were once irrevocably compromised in his favor.

In order to show you the sentiments of the non-Legitimist journals, I send the following from the *Constitutionnel*, which is strongly MacMahonian:

"Legally, the document is a monstrosity. In it the Marshal's Government is disregarded, contemned, and kicked out of the way. What are the beings, destitute of reason and patriotism, who inspire and advise the Count De Chambord? And if he is acting spontaneously, what is he himself? What does he want with us? and why does he not leave us once for all in quiet? Is he not aware that the imperious principle of the Monarchy on paper is not accepted by one Frenchman in a hundred thousand? Has he yet to learn that the misfortunes of 1870 and 1871 increased in the Assembly, in an abnormal manner, the number of Legitimist Deputies, who represent nothing but a surprise, an error, a momentary necessity—only the regret, the repentance, and the remorse of the electors from whom they received powers which have been so baneful to us? Their party is nothing in the country; acting as it does, and directed as it is, it will be still less to-morrow than to-day. It might have preserved the honor of finishing nobly, generously, and patriotically; it will end in the ridicule of abortive intrigues. We have not the courage to criticise this thing of Count De Chambord. To have reproduced it is a sufficient infliction on our readers. If Count De Chambord represents, as he flatters himself that he does, a past history, which was in fact a period of a very motley character, he certainly has not copied the language of it. In what a style his manifesto is written! Gracious heavens! What circumlocution, what indistinctness, and what grammar! That which afflicts us above all in this inconceivable exhibition is the pretended interest taken in France and in Marshal De MacMahon. For pity's sake let M. De Chambord forget us, if possible, as much as we do him, and let him cease to obstruct the difficult and meritorious work the Marshal has undertaken."

Of course the Government could not let this act pass unnoticed, for if the Comte De Chambord has the right to issue such proclamations, Prince Louis Napoleon can claim the same right; and M. Gambetta might issue a personal address to the country with as much propriety. But to prevent trouble as far as it were possible, it was resolved to make a protest by suspending the *Union*, letting this act of treason off lightly for this time, but making it the basis for energetic language in case of future violations of the law. Hence the *Union* was suspended for fifteen days for having, it plaintively says, "obeyed the orders of the King." The following is the decree:

PARIS, July 4, 1874.

The General, Governor of Paris, Commander of the First Military Division,

As the *Union* persists in denying, in their essential points, the powers conferred for seven years, by the law of the 20th November, 1873, on Marshal De MacMahon, President of the Republic,

On the recommendation of the Council of Ministers,

By virtue of the authority derived from the law of the 9th August, 1849, on the state of siege, decides as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The publication of the *Union* is interdicted for a fortnight, from the 4th July to the 18th, inclusively.

ART. 2. The Prefect of Police is charged with the execution of the present order.

DE LADMIRAULT.

The next day there was great excitement in the Chamber, and M. Lucien Brun demanded the privilege of asking the Ministry a question—Was this act of suspension due to the fact that the *Union* had published the manifesto of Mgr. the Comte De Chambord? M. De Fourtou replied that it was principally owing to the ordinary polemic of this journal, persistently hostile to the *President of the Republic*, but to a certain extent it was due to the publication of this manifesto. And what was more, the Government intended to punish all such attempts, whether they come from the Comte De Chambord or "from across the channel." I give the above words in italics because it is the first time M. de Fourtou has used them. Lately great efforts were made to make him do so, and they were shouted at him several times, but he insisted upon saying the "Duc De Magenta." M. Lucien Brun then changed his question into an interpellation, which will be heard to-morrow. When asked if he was ready, M. De Fourtou replied, *toute de suite* if the Assembly wished; he was ready at any time, then or Tuesday, for the policy of the Government admitted of nothing equivocal in language or act. To-morrow, therefore, is to be a very important day, and although the Ministry will probably be sustained, great results must follow. The Orleanists, for example, must approve Henri V. or separate themselves from him forever. And if the Ministry does not get a majority, will not the Marshal step in with his sword, and refuse to permit the Assembly to drive them from power? One must be a rude prophet to settle this question to his own satisfaction. To-morrow, then, we are to have a grand field-day at Versailles, and already the boulevards are filled with animated groups, discussing the events which another twenty-four hours may bring.

DEATH OF THE FORK-SWALLOWER.

The young man who gained his *quart d'heure* of fame by swallowing a fork is now in his grave. He died in the greatest agony. If the fork had been made of real silver, or if it had been of common steel like that swallowed by the Italian Cépriani, this young man might have escaped; but the fork he swallowed was made of an abominable metal called Roultz, after its inventor. Its basis is brass, only thinly washed with silver. The action of the gastric juice evolved the sulphate or sulphide of copper, and of this poison the victim died. It is just one of those poisons which causes the most intense pains, and for some days before his death, Lesueur suffered so much that he had to be constantly watched to keep him from committing suicide. Those persons desirous of making a noise in the world by swallowing forks would do well, therefore, to select pure silver or the best Birmingham steel, but a still better way would be to take *Mr. Punch's* advice and "don't."

YOUNG POMEROY'S ATROCITIES.

BOSTON, July 19.—An examination of the remains of Katy Curran, made to-day by Dr. Dougherty, shows that the body of the girl had been terribly mutilated with a knife in a similar manner to that of the boy Millin, for whose murder young Pomeroy is now held. The Coroner's inquest will begin to-morrow. Pomeroy's mother and brother are still held in custody.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 19.—A car on the North Columbus Dummy Railroad, at 2 this morning, containing thirty passengers, was thrown from the track into a ditch thirty-five feet below, by striking two horses that had wandered on the track and become entangled in the trestle-work of a bridge. Ten persons were injured, six of them seriously. A small colored boy, who was stealing a ride, is so seriously injured that he can hardly recover.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE NEW REGISTRY BILL.

NEW APPOINTMENTS—A NOMINATION WHICH FELL THROUGH—THE NEW-HAVEN CHARTER—A LOBBYIST COME TO GRIEF—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

The Legislature will probably adjourn *sine die* next week, and will go out of existence with a record attaching no credit to the majority which has directed legislation. During the past week the Judiciary Committee has perfected the bill which was originally aimed at the repeal of the Protective Registry law of 1868, under which the political parties of the State have had a reasonable assurance of protection from fraud, though it has been savagely attacked from the start by Democratic wire-pullers. The intention was, at the beginning of the session, to destroy the law altogether, and for that purpose Judge Woodruff, of Litchfield, offered a bill. But some of the shrewdest party managers saw that such revolutionary action would be extremely hazardous in a party sense, and they counseled caution. Then a bill was got up by consultation between leading Democrats of Hartford and New-Haven, under cover of which it was proposed to take the life out of the present enactment, though it ostensibly made but a few changes of a comparatively unimportant character. Chief, however, of the repealing clauses was one which restored the former plan of certificate voting on a four months' residence; that is, a party, having gained a residence of four months in a town, could vote on a certificate issued by the town clerk of the town where he had previously voted, and there was nothing but the bare certificate as evidence of the right to vote. Under this system Democratic town clerks issued certificates in blanks, which were used indiscriminately in the cities and large towns, and in one year—1867—hundreds of these fraudulently issued papers, duly signed in blank, were found in the city of New-Haven alone. In filling them out names were duplicated, and where names were of the common and familiar sort, like Sullivans and Macs, a single honestly made certificate was by duplicate voted on all over the State, wherever there was a chance of perpetrating fraud. The restoration of this system would have inaugurated an era of the most disgraceful political management; but the prompt exposure of it led the cautious ones to advise against it, and the result is that, while the Judiciary Committee have restored the plan, they have provided that the oath of the party holding the certificates shall be taken, and if either of the registers of a town require the attesting oath of a voter residing in the place whence the certificate was issued, it shall be furnished. With this proviso there is less cause to object to the revival of the system. The bill provides for the abolition of the application features of the present law, requiring voters "to be made" to sign and present applications to the registers within a specified time before the meetings of the Selectmen for admissions. There is not so much objection to this, particularly as this provision of the law has not operated in practice as was designed. Theoretically, the privilege of voting is a priceless one, and every man who is to become a voter will at least put himself to the trouble of making application; but, in fact, so few have appeared to care for the privilege, under this system of demonstration, that the registers themselves have in making up the lists gathered the names of those to be made, and have made out the applications, and, after they were made out and printed, the runners of both political parties have never been able to secure the admission of over fifty per cent. of those entitled to be admitted. Little is therefore lost or gained by the repeal of the application system. Another provision of the new law is the holding of evening sessions by the Selectmen to admit new voters during the last week of the time allotted, which, though a plausible thing as urged to accommodate working men, is designed to afford better facilities for party work, which will be naturally in the interest of the Democratic Party—to hurry off admissions when the naturalization business is lively. And the necessity for it is more apparent in the light of a separate bill which is to be passed, that extends naturalization to the Courts of Common Pleas and the City Courts, the latter being usually partisan, and generally Democratic. Heretofore aliens could only be admitted by the Superior Court, and in the county where they reside. Now, under the new law, they may be carried all over the State, and failing in testimony before one court may be kept on the run till some "friend at court" is met with to enfranchise them. This is the worst feature of the law, which, on the whole, though not so bad as it might be, is not altogether in the interest of honest party work.

You have already printed some facts concerning the character of many of the appointments made by the last Legislature, none of them showing a disposition to establish reforms, but, on the contrary, all showing the liveliest partisanship. One promised appointment, however, has partially come to grief. Mr. H. A. Dening, of Wethersfield, was nominated in a caucus of Democratic members to be a State Prison Director, in place of a very excellent man, Hon. S. S. Cotton, of Pomfret, whose crime is that he is a Republican. Soon after the nomination there were strange rumors in circulation affecting Mr. Dening's character as a man—charges that he had swindled many people, and that, on one occasion, he was arrested for a false pretense in New-York and lodged in the Ludlow Street Jail. At a caucus held this week his case was considered, and there was some very plain talking. One member, more honest than wise, declared that if the man nominated for a Director of the prison were a candidate for an inmate of the institution, he would vote for him on the ground of superior qualifications. Other bitter things were said, and finally the caucus reconsidered the nomination, and will put up another candidate this week.

The New-Haven charter matter, as wicked a piece of party legislation as was ever attempted in Connecticut or any other State, was smuggled through the Senate on Thursday while several members were in the Lower House listening to a declaration from a shrill-voiced reformer, the four Republican members all being attracted by the exhibition. The bill was read by its title only, and even some of the Democrats present did not know after the adjournment that it had passed. It has been made the special order in the House for Wednesday, and will there provoke some Democratic opposition. Its passage will certainly be of help politically to the Republicans of New-Haven, as it will lead to bitter Democratic divisions.

Among the developments of the past week has been the exposure of a faithful Democratic lobbyist, Mr. Victory C. Beers, of Litchfield County, who for many years has figured as a worker in legislative matters. This year he was employed by the town of Plymouth to labor against the set off of the village of Thomaston as a separate town, but after getting the secrets of his employers he sold out to Thomaston quietly, and a favorable committee report was obtained. Before the same committee was a boundary line case between the towns of Wethersfield and Glastonburg. Beers was hired by Glastonburg, and sold out to Wethersfield, and there was another committee report favorable to his side. It was subsequently found that he had been in close communion with the Senate Chairman of the committee during the session, and the latter gentleman is reported to be uneasy in his mind since the disclosure, and is not in favor of an investigation, though other members of the committee have talked of advising it. Mr. Beers' record does not quite end here, since proof is in existence of his offering a member of the House $200 to speak on the Thomaston case, and the member gave him twenty-four hours to make an apology in writing, which he did. These things would be singular for Connecticut were we not in the midst of a great reform.

The commission on the revision of the statutes was instructed to report some plan for minority representation, and on Thursday a report was made. The three principal methods—the Hare plan, the limited vote, and the cumulative free vote, were carefully examined, and the commission adopted the latter, and have prepared a bill in form which is to apply to the election of selectmen, grand jurors, constables, assessors, boards of relief, and justices of the peace, each of these classes of officers to consist of not less than three; and it is provided that in voting for any of the classes each voter may cast as many votes as there are offices of that class to be filled, and may give one vote to each candidate or distribute his vote among the candidates, giving more to one or to some than to others, or give all his votes to one candidate, at his pleasure; but he shall not divide any vote into any other fraction than halves; and no vote for any candidate shall count as more than one vote for such candidate unless a higher number is plainly written or printed against or next to it upon the ballot; and any ballot purporting to cast more votes for any of said classes of officers than there are offices of said class to be filled, shall be thrown out and not counted in determining the result of the election. Those receiving the highest number of votes are, of course, to be declared elected.

The Senate has denied the application of the Parallel Road to bridge the Housatonic River, but has passed instead an amendment to the general railroad law which will permit bridging after conditions have been complied with. These amendments, which apply to all roads, require subscriptions in cash enough to make the road-bed complete, without bridges, culverts, or cattle-guards, and then bonds to the amount of $10,000 a mile for a single track of iron may be issued, $14,000 for a single track of steel, $20,000 for a double track of iron, and $28,000 for a double track of steel. It is thought bondholders will be protected under restrictions of this kind.

The House has defeated the bill giving unmarried women the right to vote in municipal elections on a five-hundred-dollar property qualification, and has passed a bill which gives married women the absolute possession of their own property and the right to sue and be sued.

The Episcopalians of the State have been considerably exercised over a bill which was opposed by the last diocesan convention, making rectors *ex officio* members of parishes, and requiring them to preside at all parish meetings when present. An animated discussion arose in the House over it, and it was charged that the clergy took advantage of an evening session to approve the bill, when the lay members had gone home. It was voted down overwhelmingly. The Senate, however, has passed it, with an amendment striking out the provision for Rectors to preside. When it comes back to the House it will have more fire probably in the way of amendments, and will hardly be accepted.

A bill proposing to tax church property over $15,000 was intelligently discussed in the House on Wednesday, and though it was manifest from personal conversation with members, that a large majority approved the principle of the bill, yet political considerations—chiefly a fear of Catholic influence—prevailed, and only nineteen members voted for it. There are $13,500,000 worth of exempted church property in the State.

Both Houses have approved the revised plans for the new Capitol building at Hartford, and it will now go forward rapidly. The whole cost will be $2,500,000, and the State will have to give $1,000,000 more. The marble walls are now going up. Its site is an elegant one, as travelers between New-York and Boston passing through Hartford will see by looking over the park on to the brow of the hill, where it stands.

A resolution has passed appropriating $10,000 for a triangulated survey of the State, to be made in connection with the Government coast survey. Hereafter a topographical map will be prepared, and will probably cost $25,000. Now we are entirely without definite knowledge regarding boundaries. Our Massachusetts border is in question, and jurisdiction along the Sound coast is a matter of dispute with New-York, and even some of our towns are quarreling over old monuments and stones. If triangulation will put us square the cost ought not to be considered. In the House one eminent member was opposed to the appropriation "because the people have not asked for it." Scientific knowledge was rather beyond his comprehension.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 20—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear and warm weather will prevail during the day, with south or west winds and slowly-falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	64°	72°	3:30 P. M.	70°	88°
6 A. M.	65°	72°	6 P. M.	72°	80°
9 A. M.	65°	77°	9 P. M.	69°	75°
12 M.	66°	84°	12 P. M.	69°	75°

Average temperature yesterday..........77⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........67½°

IMPROVING THE RIVERS.

SURVEY OF THE MISSOURI, OHIO, AND MISSISSIPPI—TWO ADDITIONAL LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—During the late session of Congress the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for a survey of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, and to place thereon temporary lights and buoys. The jurisdiction of the Light-house Board was extended over those rivers for the establishment of such beacon lights, day beacons, and buoys as may be necessary for the use of vessels navigating them; and for this purpose the board was required to divide the designated rivers into one or two additional light-house districts, to be in all respects similar to the already existing districts; and authority was given to lease the necessary ground for all such lights or beacons as are used to point out changeable channels, and which, in consequence, cannot be made permanent.

The board, at a recent meeting, in virtue of the authority conferred upon them, have created two new districts, namely—the Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The Fourteenth consists of and includes the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers from the confluence of the Ohio to the mouth of the Mississippi River. The Fifteenth District consists of and includes the Mississippi River above its confluence with the Ohio River, and also the Missouri River.

The board have called on the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to assign to each district an officer of the Corps of Engineers, and a navy officer as inspector. The head-quarters of one district will be at Cincinnati, and that of the other at St. Louis. The movement for the establishment of these districts originated with the Legislature of Minnesota, in March, 1871, but the act was not consummated until June last.

W. E. Merrill, Major of Engineers, in a communication to the Committee of the Coal Exchange, Pittsburg, Jan. 3, 1871, speaking in favor of means for the greater safety of navigation on those rivers, says: "It appears at first sight somewhat singular that the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board has never been extended over the inland waters, and it is probably due to the fact that the few persons who appreciated the necessity for such a measure were ignorant of the proper steps to be taken to secure their object, while those who knew the proper course kept their knowledge to themselves. It is evident that no great light-houses will be needed anywhere in the new districts, and that, compared to the great expenditures on the seacoast, the cost of the beacons will be but trifling, while the amount of commerce to be benefited is hardly inferior to that which requires the massive and costly structures on which millions have been wisely spent. The commerce of the Ohio River is estimated at $715,000,000, of which Cincinnati claims $170,000,000, Pittsburg $150,000,000, and Louisville $115,000,000. The entire commerce of the Mississippi and its tributaries is roughly estimated at $2,000,000,000. The interests shown by these figures are so great that their appeal for increased safety to navigation can scarcely be disregarded."

Lieut. Col. Raynolds, in a communication to the Light-house Board, said the only fostering care which the General Government extended to this immense interest, the commerce on the Western rivers, was an insufficient appropriation, for two years, of $150,000 per annum for the removal of snags.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—LEGITIMIST OPPOSITION.

PARIS, July 19.—The crisis at Versailles continues. Gen. Cissey will probably be appointed Minister of the Interior *ad interim*.

The Duke De Broglie has failed to form a Cabinet, because the Legitimists are determined in their opposition to the organization of MacMahon's powers.

ASSURANCES OF FRIENDSHIP FROM ITALY.

PARIS, July 19.—The Chevalier Nigra, Italian Minister to France, was present at a fête given in Avignon in honor of Petrarch, and, in course of a speech, took occasion to declare that Italy would be eternally grateful to France, and he rejoiced in being able to give assurances of the cordial friendship of the two countries.

DECAZES AND CISSEY TO BE RETAINED IN THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Times'* special Paris correspondent says it is considered certain that Gen. Cissey and the Duke Decazes will retain their present positions in the Ministry.

SPAIN.

A STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED—SEQUESTRATION OF CARLIST PROPERTY—THE GOVERNMENT PROTECTING PRISONERS.

MADRID, July 19.—Decrees have been issued declaring all Spain in a state of siege, sequestrating the property of Carlists, whose estates will be held liable to heavy penalty to the relatives of Republicans slain; and finally creating a special reserve of 125,000 men.

The Government announces in its official orders that it will not permit the shooting of prisoners in retaliation for the Carlist atrocities.

The *Epoca* denies that Ex-Queen Isabella intends to revoke her act of abdication.

A CARLIST VICTORY.

BAYONNE, July 19.—Cuenca surrendered to the Carlists on the 15th instant.

THE SURRENDER OF CUENCA DENIED.

LONDON, July 20.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Daily News* denies that Cuenca has surrendered to the Carlists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT WIGAN—FIFTEEN MINERS KILLED.

LONDON, July 20—5:30 A. M.—An explosion took place in a colliery in Wigan, Saturday, by which fifteen miners were killed.

GERMANY.

THE ULTRAMONTANES UNDER STRICT SURVEILLANCE.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Government has increased the stringency of the regulations restricting ultramontane agitations. Clubs and the clerical press will be closely watched and vigorously dealt with for disloyal or illegal manifestations.

INDIA.

OVERFLOW OF RIVERS—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

CALCUTTA, July 19.—The rivers from Assam to Oude have overflowed their banks, and the country is flooded. The damage is very great.

CUBA.

DEFEAT OF AN INSURGENT FORCE.

HAVANA, July 18.—A column of troops from Holguin have encountered the insurgents in the hills of Bijaru, under Calixto Garcia. The position of the latter was captured after five hours' firing, and the insurgents dispersed. Several of the insurgents were killed, and a number taken prisoners. The Spaniards lost one private killed and one officer, and seven privates wounded. The column, after provisioning, started in pursuit of the insurgents.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large packing and slaughter-house owned by Metcalf & Cushing, adjoining the New-York Central Live Stock Yards, at Buffalo, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $15,000. There was but little stock in the building at the time. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from a passing locomotive. Had not the wind been from the east, nothing could have saved the sheep-house and the adjoining buildings of the New-York Central Yards, or the Erie Yards, immediately opposite.

About 9 o'clock last night the Boston and Maine House, at Old Orchard Beach, Me., took fire from some unknown cause and was soon completely destroyed. The neighboring hotels and other buildings were saved with difficulty. A steamer arrived from Saco, but too late to be of assistance. The house and furniture, which are a total loss, were valued at $16,000; insured for $3,700. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

A fire last evening in the building on Chapel street, New-Haven, Conn., occupied by Everts Cutler, fine art store, and J. M. Augur, boots and shoes, did damage to the extent of from $5,000 to $10,000, chiefly to stock and fixtures.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Metz, a German cigar-maker, twenty-two years old, was drowned while out fishing, at Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

The Har Sinai Hebrew Reform congregation of Baltimore, Md., yesterday unanimously elected Dr. Joseph Mayer, of Cleveland, Rabbi.

David Mellon, of Pawtucket, R. I., a young man, recently married, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, while on an excursion on Saturday.

Thomas Baker, aged fifty-seven, of Portland, Me., formerly superintendent of the gas works, was found dead in a barn on his farm Saturday evening, having evidently fallen from the hay-mow and fractured his skull.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NORFOLK, Va., July 19.—The United States steamer Dispatch, which is just out of the dry-dock, sailed to-day. After reaching the Roads it was discovered that two of her propeller blades were broken. She returned to the yard and will be again docked for repairs.

The United States steamer Colorado has dropped down to Hampton Roads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 19.—The United States steamer Colorado, which has been undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard, dropped down to the Roads to-day and is anchored off the fort. She will remain here a few days to receive a draft of men, after which she will sail for Key West to relieve the Worcester as flag ship.

A FOURTH WARD STABBING AFFRAY.

For some time past George Dobbins, residing in Oliver street, has been jealous of a sailor named Antonio Costa about a woman living in the rear of No. 74 Oliver street. Last night both men met at the woman's house, and a quarrel ensued, which soon led to blows. Dobbins finding that he was likely to come off worst, suddenly drew a knife, stabbed Costa in three places, inflicting probably fatal wounds, and then made good his escape. The wounded man was removed to the Park Hospital, and the physicians after examining his wounds, gave it as their opinion, that he would recover.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

THE RACE AS VIEWED FROM THE PRESS STEAMER.

THE VARYING FORTUNES OF THE CONTEST —A GREAT STRUGGLE FOR THE VICTORY —THE YALE-HARVARD FOUL—TRIUMPH OF COLUMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

The third appointment to compete for the grand aquatic honors of the American College Rowing Association was faithfully kept. Promptly at 9:30 A. M. the Una, the referee's boat, and the Commodore Brady, the press boat, started on their third trip to the beginning of the great battle-ground, the water being in the best possible condition for a shell race. There was just enough ripple in the upper and lower ends of the course to break the monotony of the glassy appearance of the middle mile.

At 9:40 A. M. the first gun was fired as the signal to prepare, and it was evident that no delay would be encouraged or tolerated, the entire matter now resting with the referee, Mr. Wm. Wood, who got the crews into their boats with the greatest possible dispatch. At 9:45 all the crews were ready to launch their boats at the Columbia's quarters, the grand rendezvous of the start. At 9:45 Yale set their boat afloat, and started for the little cove beside Snake Hill, followed by Cornell, then Princeton, Harvard, Dartmouth, Williams, and the rest. By 10:30 all were on the water, and the judges' boat, after passing up and down the line with instructions, was brought to the centre, and at 10:59, all being ready, the starting signal was given, and away sped the nine sixes, presenting a sight never before equaled. The brilliant column made an almost simultaneous movement to the front, but brave little Columbia, with a coolness and dash worthy of the best, was soon seen to forge her bow out of the line, showing a half length in front on the left of the line, Harvard following, closely pursued by Wesleyan. Cornell pushed on a little on the right, but soon again fell to the rear, while Yale, working very deliberately, came apace after her own particular rival, Harvard. It was generally conceded that the grandest portion of the race, the last half, would be between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Wesleyan; and so it proved. At the first quarter Columbia had a decided lead, crossing Dartmouth's bow, giving them their water for fifty yards, and leading Wesleyan, Harvard, and Yale, side by side, in third place, fighting their own battle to the bitter end. Harvard obtained a slight advantage in the next quarter of a mile; but Columbia still held her own. On the third quarter Columbia was nearly a full length in front, Harvard and Wesleyan bow and bow, with Yale crawling well up on their quarter, Williams doing nobly in fourth position, Dartmouth fifth, Cornell sixth, Princeton seventh, and Trinity last. At the end of the first mile Columbia had a clear lead, Harvard and Yale second and abreast, passing Wesleyan. The race was now decidedly between these four crews. For the next quarter Yale and Harvard, fighting out their old grudge, made a tremendous spurt for individual supremacy, bringing their boats on a line with Columbia as evenly as they had started, Wesleyan lapping the sterns of the leaders, Williams being close upon Wesleyan, but with clear water between them, Dartmouth, Cornell, and Trinity swung out astern several lengths apart. Princeton was now a good last, with every prospect of remaining so. Half way on the course Yale, working hard and steadily, forced her bow out of the line of the three, Columbia and Harvard still tugging side by side. The rest of the boats had not changed their positions at this point. On the next half mile, and before the end of the second mile was reached, the little Columbia bark once more put out her best powers, but rowing coolly, and with machine-like regularity. The forward part of her cock-pit was again glistening in the front of Yale's bow-tip, Harvard lying well up on Yale's waist, Wesleyan a good fourth, the other boats as before. Entering on the last mile Columbia's white and blue colors were again a full length in advance, Yale and Harvard in dangerous proximity to each other, working with a determination worthy of any cause. A moment after, Yale was seen to stop rowing, Wesleyan quickly taking third place by three-fourths of a length, Williams fourth, by three lengths, Dartmouth, Cornell, Trinity, and Princeton following in the order named, with plenty of daylight between each. Within a half mile of the finishing line Columbia, rowing and swinging as steadily as ever, led by two lengths, Harvard leading Wesleyan a length and a half, Williams fourth, Dartmouth fifth, the rest unchanged, Yale, disabled, crawling in slowly among the stragglers. Wesleyan seemed momentarily to fall behind, but an instant after her crew started with a brilliant spurt, and within a quarter of a mile of the white flag marking the finishing line she drew level with Harvard, and, after a fierce struggle for second place, gained the coveted position. The great race was over. The boys from the Harlem River had won the race, and Harvard and Yale's differences were yet unsettled, while Wesleyan, as last year, had again claimed her right to be in the front rank. Dartmouth, with a last effort, expended her remaining strength to vanquish Williams, and succeeded. The Columbia boys were already taken in triumph from their boat when the stragglers finished, and the exultant shouts announced in the wildest manner that New-York City had, for the first time, won a college victory.

THE ORDER OF THE FINISH.

Columbia	1	Cornell	6
Wesleyan	2	Trinity	7
Harvard	3	Princeton	8
Dartmouth	4	Yale withdrawn, disabled.	
Williams	5		

As usual, there is some misunderstanding as to the time of the race. The judges' boat was far astern of the boats, and nowhere when the crews finished. The time taken by Mr. Engelhardt was generally accepted as correct, as the press-boat was in full sight of the start and finish. But it subsequently appeared that the judges at the finish became so interested in the race that they forgot to drop their flag, and this important movement is said not to have taken place until the fourth boat crossed the line.

Commodore Brady took the time at the finish as follows:

	M. S.		M. S.
Columbia	16 42½	Cornell	18 00
Wesleyan	16 50	Trinity	18 23
Harvard	16 54	Princeton	18 38
Dartmouth	17 08¼	Yale	Withdrawn.
Williams	17 31		

There was some rumor of a foul between Columbia and Wesleyan, but for this there was no foundation whatever.

THE CONTEST REVIEWED.

CITY BOYS VS. COUNTRY BOYS—PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE RACE—THE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE—BETTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

The race has been rowed and Columbia College is the victor. The wreath of parsley, which was given to the victors in athletic sports, in the old Hellenic days, may, metaphorically, be said to encircle the brows of our New-York boys. Nor can it be said that this result is a complete surprise, since the various issues of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in which articles have appeared on the College Regatta stress was always laid upon the excellent condition and beautiful stroke of the Columbias, and more than once a prediction of victory was made for them under the contingency that the race should take place in smooth water. This contingency fortune did vouchsafe, and Columbia has won. The readers of THE TIMES may also remember that again and again the assertion was found in other journals, misled by the result of last year's race, that the country boys must of necessity beat the city boys by reason of their superior solidity. It was laid down as an axiom that since the introduction of sliding seats so much strength of loin was necessitated that none but the country boys could stand the strain. It was pointed out in THE TIMES that although boys who had never done any manual work, sons of fathers who, too, had never toiled with the hands, were finer in the waist and more symmetrically shaped, they were not, therefore, inferior in strength. It was also claimed that they were inferior in nervous force, and the truth or falsity of these positions, it was admitted on all sides, would be proved by the result of the university race. This has now come and gone. A crew of a college of New-York City, consisting entirely of City-bred boys, sons of men belonging to the upper ten, took the lead from the very start, held it, and came in easy winners in the splendid time of 17 minutes and 12 seconds. The three miles have been made in a little less time, but never in still water. The propounders of the country-boy theory will now confess that their proposition was a hasty generalization, for which there was no substantial substratum of recorded facts. That New-York will dearly welcome her triumphant young sons, who can doubt?

The praises also of the Alma Mater await the winning crew who so boldly carried the blue and white to the front. Few, perhaps, of all those who revel in the innocent triumph of the hour have more excellent feelings than the sensible and progressive Professors and members of the Faculty, who last year recognized manfully the necessity of rowing as a counterpoise to too much book lore, and awarded a yearly sum of $1,000 from the college funds to meet the expenses of a rowing association. Other heads of other colleges have winked at the noble exercise, have encouraged it on the sly, or have endured it in silence. But the college boys of Columbia have the satisfaction of remembering that they had no such hesitation, and were not ashamed to do openly what their feelings prompted. Without criticising others, perhaps this is what ought to be, and rowing may for the future be considered as necessary as Greek sapphics or Latin elegiac verse.

There can be no doubt that the public has evinced the greatest interest in this contest, for during the past two weeks the influx into Saratoga has been simply prodigious. Little by little the hotels that were nearly full were filled completely, and the half empty ones became plethoric, and those that were on the point of ruin began to hope. As the days of the contest drew near the crowds of arrivals became so dense that nothing but the skill and tact of the hotel men could have continued to stow them away. In popular houses like the Clarendon the number of "outers" was nearly as great as of those who could be accommodated with rooms. At last came the very day itself, and the whole town of Saratoga was inundated by streams of people from all the surrounding country, especially from Albany, Troy, Cohoes, and the neighboring places. Then came the first failure, and all those who had come without baggage fled home, aggrieved and disappointed, enemies from that time forth, forevermore, to Saratoga and all its works. Then came the second day's trial, and the second fiasco, whereat there was great rejoicing on the part of Springfield, which felt its abandonment keenly, and hated Saratoga as Medea did the young and blooming Creusa. The race is now over; the disappointment, the worry, and the fatigue have passed away. Angry feelings have subsided, and the calm mind reigns over the calm body.

And now one can frankly say that the fault of these fiascos was in nowise due to any members of the Saratoga Rowing Association, whose efforts to please and assist the colleges, the public, and the press deserve the fullest and warmest acknowledgments. The error lay in intrusting the direction of affairs to the Presidents of three college rowing clubs. Two of these, indeed, desired to do what was done in the end, but it seems that the third would in no wise consent. Hereafter it will be wise to allow one man, the referee, to control the matter, since one individual is apt to be unanimous on questions of this kind.

The subject of the third or dissenting committeeman opens up a topic which demands some notice. The rivalry between Yale and Harvard has gone to such lengths that the colleges are no longer friendly, and it requires the presence of a large mixed crowd to keep them from something worse than words. The boys are hardly so much to blame in this thing as the Alumni, who, being irresponsible, whet them on, taking sides in the fiercest way and making actually savage bets. An individual here in Saratoga bet $1,000 that Harvard would beat Yale, and would have repeated the offense if he could have found any one to participate. Then, again, the most absurd things have been circulated about the determination of each crew to prevent their rival's success, and there are quidnuncs here who have already made capital out of the unfortunate fouling of the two, by which Yale lost her rudder and an oar. The action of the committee on this point is sufficient. Nor will the unprejudiced and unbiased be apt to dispute their finding; but the two colleges have bet so fiercely on each side that the matter has become complicated, and much ill-feeling has undeniably sprung up. The remedy for this lies with the Alumni and the older men of the colleges. If they discountenance betting, and frown down all ideas of rows, and enforce by their own example a more kindly feeling between the two universities, it cannot be doubted that the good old spirit will come back, and all will be well.

THE MEETING OF THE JUDGES.

OFFICIAL DECISIONS ON THE ORDER IN WHICH THE BOATS CAME IN AND THE CLAIMS OF FOUL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—The following is the official decision of the judges in the race: Columbia, first; Wesleyan, second; Harvard, third; Williams, fourth; Cornell, fifth; Dartmouth, sixth; Princeton and Trinity doubtful; Yale, ninth. On account of the resignation of the time-keeper communicated to the judges immediately before the departure of the referee's boat for the starting point, no official time has been reported to them. The following claims of foul, made to the referee in accordance with rule 11, were decided as follows: Harvard vs. Yale and Yale vs. Harvard, claims disallowed in accordance with rule 14. Yale's claim not entertained, as Yale violated rules 3, 7, and 8, under which the race was rowed. Wesleyan vs. Columbia, not sustained, as the steering of each boat was somewhat wild, with no apparent willful attempt to foul. This decision is in accordance with rule 14. Referee, William Wood; William H. Brocklesby, Rufus Anderson, Richard Cross, Parker C. Chandler, and D. R. Moore, Judges. Although no official time was taken, Commodore B. F. Brady recorded the time of Columbia at 16:42¼; Wesleyan, 16:50; Harvard, 16:54; Williams, 17:07¼. It is claimed by Dartmouth that they came in fourth, and Mr. Cramer, the engineer, has made affidavit that Dartmouth was fourth. The judges have no doubt made an error. Williams also claims the fourth place.

THE TIME OF THE WINNING BOAT—AN EXPLANATION.

NEW-YORK CITY, July 19, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your account of the Saratoga inter-collegiate race, there appears to be a discrepancy regarding the time made by the winning boat, one statement making it 16:42¼, (which is correct,) and another 17:12. This, however, can be very easily explained. I was the person chosen to assist Commodore Brady in keeping the time at the signal stand by the "finish," and as the time given in the papers of to-day is the one copied from my original memoranda, my opinion may possibly be of some weight. The explanation of the seeming difference between Mr. Engelhardt, of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, who was on the "press boat," and myself, is simply this: Mr. Englehardt states that the "flag" fell at 17:12. But the "flag" was supposed, (according to the original intention,) to have fallen when the first boat came in. Owing, however, to the excitement of the judge, who, by the way, was within two feet of myself, he failed to let his flag fall until the fifth boat (Williams) crossed the line. Hence Engelhardt's time actually represents the time made by the fifth boat, and not Columbia, whose time was 16:42¼.* Of this fact regarding the falling of the flag I am willing to make affidavit.

One more point. The judges in their decision state that, "owing to the resignation of the time-keeper, * * * no official time has been reported to them." The facts are simply these: Commodore Brady, the day before the final race, owing to circumstances which it is needless to particularize, resigned. He was then requested, as a great favor, to keep the time. This he did, myself helping him. As corroborative of this, I would say that after the race Judge J. H. Brocklesby came to me and took from my memoranda the "time," which he at once communicated to his brother Judges, at the same time telegraphing it to his own college, Trinity.

WM. L. STONE.

*The time is printed in some of the papers 16:42½, but this is undoubtedly a mistake, since before Brady announced the time he called on me for my original memoranda, which was as above.

SILVER AND GOLD.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* contributes these figures: "The coinage of the past year has used up seventy-five tons of gold and 140 tons of silver, in California alone, which is, for present purposes, the only State it is necessary to mention. At first sight it might appear as though the consumption of bullion would make little difference to anybody but the lucky miners who raised it. As a matter of fact, it really influences every industry in the country. For instance, the coinage of trade-dollars, begun only a year since, has absorbed more than four-fifths of the total amount of silver sent to the Mint. The trade-dollars coined amount to $2,121,000, and the remainder of the silver coinage only to $429,000. The result has been, that the trade-dollars stand at a premium of from two to three per cent. in gold, that small change is worth a premium of from one to two per cent. in gold, and that the once-despised incumbrance, the common silver half dollar, has, in the one year, risen one per cent. in value. In July, 1873, the lucky possessor of $1,000 gold could make $15 by exchanging it for silver. Now he could not get more than $5. The significance of this statement lies in the fact that a year ago silver was depreciated here, and that we had to buy Mexican dollars to send abroad. Now the wise measure of raising the value of the standard coinage has diverted the profits into our own pockets. But the greatest reason that we have for thankfulness is in the fact that, despite our supineness, more than $12,000,000 of coin remains on our coast after satisfying every debt we owe. Consequently, money is to be had at a lower rate than has been known before; industrial and mercantile enterprises are fed with capital without being killed by its claims, and the entire State prospers in due proportion to the aggregate of money kept within its boundaries."

THE CAMERON-LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.

LIVINGSTONE'S MAP AND JOURNAL FOUND—THE SLAVE TRADE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The following extracts from a letter and the journal of Lieut. Lovett Cameron, R. N., are taken from the London *Times*:

Feb. 28.—Here I am at last at Ujiji. I send my pocket-book with the rough notes of my diary, which I now keep in addition to my regular journal. You will see that about Ugaga I was in a fuss at being different from Burton and Speke, but using the correct variation and not changing my distances at all bring me right according to my sights. I found a stand of Livingstone's sextant here, and used it in taking my lunar, which I am certain is as good as a lunar can be. My latitude by D. R. is 4° 55′ 30″; longitude by D. R., 29° 59′ 30″; latitude by sight, 4° 58′ 0.3″; longitude by lunar, 30° 0.4′ 30″; so, for a march between two places, whose shortest distance is 180 miles, and to do which I am afraid to say how much we marched, I have not been very wrong in my courses and differences. My height above the sea I make, by two mercurial barometers, 2,439 feet; by four aneroids, 2,740 feet; by seven boiling-point thermometers, 2,540 feet. Would you let Sir Bartle Frere know this, as they are the points which the Royal Geographical Society is very anxious to hear about? I would write to them, but am too busy writing up journals to do so before the men go who take this, and my duplicate map is not finished. However, I intend sending a mail of my own in a few days, with Dr. Livingstone's map and journal from Mikandany, which I find here. The living is very good here. Fish, eggs, and milk are cheap. The fish are more like sea than fresh-water fish. The Tanganyka is a veritable sea. I will send home a bottle of lake water to be analyzed. I cannot understand, receiving as it does rivers that flow through a salt soil, why the waters of the lake should not be salt. I believe that it is gradually being filled up. The Malagarazi and Ruche have formed shoals at their mouths, and just before reaching the mouth of the Ruche we crossed over ground which evidently had not been very long above water. From all I can hear the Lualaba goes into the Albert Nyanza, and if it does Dr. Livingstone was right about its being the Nile. I find there is no good trying to start on the other side of the lake for two months, so I am going to employ my time in a cruise round the lake.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL.

Jan. 12.—Passed sites of several deserted villages, but the people are wiped out, either killed or carried away for slaves, through this war of Mirambo. Thick jungle, with occasional mbugs or swamps. The water in some of these was two feet deep, overlaid with sticky mud. The country seems very fertile, and once was well cultivated, as the marks of the ridges and furrows still remain. In some places we saw the burnt remains of the huts. It is indescribably saddening to pass through places which once were the homes of happy and contented people, who may have been negroes truly, but now are either dead or slaves, and all caused by the unprincipled coast Arabs. The Oman Arabs are far superior to those of Zanzibar, and if they alone had penetrated the interior the state of the country would be very different from what it now is.

Jan. 14.—Here we are in for a wander again, as the usual road is closed by a colony of runaway slaves of the Arabs, who are all reported to have muskets, and to plunder all they can, joining occasionally with Mirambo against their former masters.

Jan. 15.—We are compelled to halt by the torrents of rain. It came down I think as heavy as I have ever seen it. It is an awful bother, as both men and donkeys refuse to face the storm. I heard the sound of the rain before it reached us, just like the sound of a heavy water fall.

Jan. 25.—Could get only one day's food, so we go on again. The village is close to the bottom of the hill, and the rocks come down into it, and the villagers have a way they can close up into the rocks. Mirambo came here to attack the place, but could find no one, no plunder, as they had hidden themselves and belongings in caves and holes in the rocks. I don't know what we should have done without the india-rubber boat in crossing the streams to-day, or what we should have done at all without the two bell tents, all of which I owe to Major E. Smith's thoughtful kindness.

Mr. Clements R. Markham writes to the *Times* on the same subject:

"The time has, I think, come when I may ask you to bring the Cameron-Livingstone expedition more prominently than has hitherto been done before the notice of your readers.

Sixteen months have now passed since Lieut. Lovett Cameron, Royal Navy, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, started with three companions from Zanzibar for the interior of Africa, with the object of joining Dr. Livingstone. At Unyanyembe, where the expedition arrived in August last, tidings were received of the death of the great explorer, and it was owing to aid given by Lieut. Cameron's party that Dr. Livingstone's body was sent down in safety to the coast; but of the little band of four Englishmen who started from Zanzibar, two have fallen victims to the deadly climate, while one has resigned. By the last accounts Lieut. Cameron had, in obedience to the dying request of Dr. Livingstone, pushed on alone—in spite of difficulties arising from the disturbed state of the country—to Ujiji, and has there found the Doctor's map with one of his journals. Lieut. Cameron describes the country through which he passed between Unyanyembe and Ujiji as desolate in the extreme, though bearing traces of having been once fertile and prosperous, owing to the depopulation caused by the slave trade. He has sent home a valuable set of observations taken at Ujiji, and his estimate of the height of Lake Tanganyika above the sea agrees closely with Livingstone's. Lieut. Cameron was, in March last, preparing to explore and survey Lake Tanganyika, and when he should have completed this work he intended, in May, to continue to the westward the discoveries cut short by Dr. Livingstone's untimely death.

The expenses of this expedition have been already very considerably beyond what had been calculated, owing chiefly to the opposition of the Arab traders, who naturally place every obstacle in the way of a British subject, as it is through the decisive action of our Government that a principal source of their profits—slave-trading—has been cut off. The funds, both those originally collected for this expedition and those since voted by the Royal Geographical Society, are now completely exhausted, while the future expenses are likely to be heavy, and unless the bills which are from time to time drawn on the Consulate at Zanzibar are promptly met, Lieut. Cameron may be placed in the greatest difficulty and danger by the hostility of the Arab traders.

Surely we may look upon this as a national expedition, and I am confident that there are very many who will sympathize with and be ready to help the young officer who, though more than once almost at death's door from repeated attacks of fever, has with that courage which is a characteristic of the gallant service to which he belongs, never faltered in his determination to fulfill the commission intrusted to him. Englishmen are ever ready to applaud success; let them now help to insure it.

A subscription list to meet further expenses has been opened, and donations may be paid to the Cameron Expedition Fund at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co., No. 1 Pall Mall East. A sum of at least £2,000 is needed. A first list of subscribers will be published in your columns in a few days."

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

The annual match between the Universities Oxford and Cambridge took place on Monday and Tuesday, June 29 and 30, at Lord's Ground, and resulted in an easy victory for Oxford. The weather on Monday was most unfavorable, rain falling heavily for a great part of the day, but play was nevertheless continued. The attendance, under such circumstances, must be considered a very large one, 8,000 visitors being present. The first innings of Cambridge only produced 109 runs, of which A. S. Tabor, who went in first, contributed 52, the only other double figures being, G. W. Longman, 14, and H. M. Sims, (not out,) 12. The fielding of the Oxonians, especially after the rain, was brilliant. When the stumps were drawn on Monday evening, Oxford had scored 247 for the loss of six wickets, the highest figures being C. A. Wairoth, 44; Lord Harris, 43; D. Campbell, 42; T. B. Jones, (not out,) 31; and W. Law, 26. The rain had taken all the sting out of the Cambridge fast bowling. Play was resumed on Tuesday morning, when the weather was much finer, and the attendance more numerous than on the previous day. The glorious uncertainty of cricket received another exemplification, twenty minutes, during which seven overs only were bowled, proving sufficient to get rid of the balance of the Oxford wickets. Mr. Jones increased his overnight score to 38, and the total culminated at 265, or 156 in advance of Cambridge. Every item in the Oxford score (not excepting extras, which were as many as 25,) reached a double figure, a rare circumstance. The Cantabs began their second innings with Tabor and Blacker, and ill-luck again befel them. The former was run out without scoring, and in the fourth over his companion was bowled. Longman and Macan made a short stand, but at luncheon time five wickets had fallen for 44 runs. The Oxonians, who seemed to have made up their minds to win in a single innings, again fielded most brilliantly, and made short work of the remaining Light-blue wickets. At 1:30 the Cambridge men were all out for the small total of 64, and Oxford became the winner of the fortieth inter-University match by an innings and 92 runs. The Dark and Light Blues have now scored nineteen matches each, which fact will impart especial interest to the "rubber game" of 1875.

THE PILGRIM BAPTISTS.

REV. J. S. KENNARD'S CHURCH.

ITS HISTORY FROM 1856—A CHURCH FOUNDED BY BUSINESS MEN—ITS GROWTH DURING THE WAR—FULL LIST OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The churches of New-York which have been planted by individual effort are numerous and varied, and range through all the degrees, between the handsome brown-stone or marble edifice on a fashionable thoroughfare down to the small and, in worldly eyes, homely chapel in some poor and dilapidated neighborhood where religion carries on a hand-to-hand conflict with the low resort and the corner groggery. In the last-mentioned localities their numbers are few and their work naturally circumscribed, while in the wealthier and more refined quarters of the town the old and lineally-descended congregations have the field almost to themselves. It is in the well-to-do regions to the east of Third and to the west of Eighth avenue—districts which have filled up within the past two decades, and which have rarely, if ever, experienced the mutations of the lower wards—that the class of churches which owe their origin to strictly individual effort are to be found. In this work, to its credit be it said, mercantile New-York has ever been foremost. The bitter line, that

"Honor sinks where commerce long prevails,"

cannot rightly be said to apply in this case, when the highest form of honor is thus worthily observed. Our men of means have been, almost without exception, the men to use those means in the propagation of an enlightened Christianity, and however much the spirit of detraction may decry the sordid influences of trade, the fact remains that a large proportion of its results have been lavished on the extension of church work and church influences. Surely a pursuit which leads to such a multiplicity of good works cannot be so very ignoble or debasing. As it stands, the men who practice religion are the most subject to the "sordid influences" complained of, and the very ones in whom the "spirit of mammon" ought, according to these reasoners, to be most perceptible.

Among the most conspicuous proofs that the inference thus drawn is an unsound one, and that religion is not in any way rightly incompatible with business, is the history of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, one of the best known and most esteemed of its denomination on the west side, and whose origin is directly owing to persistent individual efforts on the part of Christian merchants. In 1856 the locality occupied by this church—Eighth avenue and Thirty-third street—was in a transition state. A few first-class residences had been erected on the avenue and intersecting streets, while others, scattered in a half-finished state through the neighboring streets and squares, formed a striking though not always stately contrast with the hovels and other unsavory surroundings of the inhabitants on the rocks. The latter have long since passed away, and the entire district is now one of the best built and most thoroughly modern of any in New-York. At the first-mentioned date, the nearest Baptist church was distant nearly a mile, and much inconvenience was experienced by the few members of that communion residing above Twenty-third street, on the west side, in reaching their chosen place of worship. In August of the same year, the first church movement was inaugurated by James B. Peck and Hamilton H. Salmon, both business men of large means, and exceptional devotion to church work and interests. Anxious for the advancement of all that could conduce to their own welfare and that of their fellow-believers, they threw themselves into the prosecution of the enterprise with all the force and business talent of which they were possessed. The first church meetings took place at private houses, and consisted literally of "two or three gathered together." From such small beginnings arose an organization which by the Spring of the following year had leased Continental Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, as a place of meeting, Messrs. Peck and Salmon defraying the expenses, including rent, gas, fuel, &c., out of their own pockets. On Sunday, May 10, 1857, these two gentlemen organized a Sunday-school with six scholars, mostly members of their own families. Mr. Salmon was the first Superintendent. Committees were appointed to visit the neighborhood and arouse an interest in the new movement. For this work there was no lack of volunteers, thirteen offering their services in that capacity on the first announcement. By the next Sunday the six scholars had increased to forty-five, many of whom had never before enjoyed the privileges of Christian instruction. Rev. William Archer was the first clergyman called to superintend the progress of the young congregation, as yet only a mission, but with excellent prospect of speedily becoming a strong church. His first official act consisted in preaching at the temporary place of meeting in Continental Hall. At this service nineteen adults and a number of children were present, and on that evening the audience numbered over forty. Ten weeks later a congregation of over 100 had been gathered together. In this month Rev. G. A. Peltz, a young and energetic graduate of Lewisburg University, was called to the pastoral charge, and a larger hall leased in the same building. So rapidly did the audiences increase that within a few weeks of his arrival it was found necessary to still further enlarge the room used as a place of worship. A formal church organization was perfected on the 7th of October following, under the name and title of the Pilgrim Baptist Church of New-York. The articles of belief were subscribed to by forty-two constituent members—fourteen men and twenty-eight women. Of these but three are now living, Mr. James B. Peck, Mr. I. M. Grinnell, and Mr. H. Salmon. In the two years succeeding, 1858 and 1859, the growth of the church was rapid, and at the same time healthy. A class of men and women of recognized social standing and strong religous sense were added to the society, while the Sabbath-school and mission work was extended over areas hitherto abandoned to ignorance and pauperism. To this end the memorable exertions of the Pastor greatly contributed. About this period, too, a succession of revivals, such as the church had not known for years, visited the rising congregation, and sensibly augmented both its numbers and its zeal. The years 1858, 1859, and 1860 were all marked by these periodical awakenings. In the last-named year the existing church edifice, the building of which had been long contemplated, was erected on Thirty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Services were held within its walls for the first time on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, 1860. The text was "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." Psalms, xcvii. 1. This was a time of political and financial depression such as no other period of the nation's history can exhibit. Still, even in these dark days the church prospered. New members were added to the congregation, and the work of completing their new edifice went steadily on, notwithstanding the panic and scarcity of money, which ushered in the great struggle of the rebellion. The dedication services were celebrated on the 21st of April, 1861, one week after the bombardment of Sumter.

The course of the Pilgrim Church during the war reflected equal credit on its patriotism and its devotion. A number of the younger members joined the ranks that were battling for their country, and in several instances sealed their loyalty with their blood. Others joined the Sanitary and Christian Commissions in the field, while still others at home gave freely of their means to aid the national cause, and of their influence and ballots to uphold it at home, as their sons and brethren were defending it on the field. The words of one of its aged members in these days, well evince the spirit that animated the congregation: "The church needs our young men greatly, but their country needs them more." Meanwhile the spiritual interests of the society were not neglected. In the winter of 1863 another revival visited them, continuing for upward of six weeks, and adding largely to the membership of the congregation. At the close of this marked series of conversions over 100 newly-converted persons were admitted to the right hand of fellowship. Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, afterward Pastor, presided over a large proportion of these meetings, and was mainly instrumental in the unusual number of conversions which followed. Mr. Peltz resigning in 1865, Mr. Knapp was chosen his successor. At the close of this year the total membership had increased to 387. The Sunday-school had also enlarged its field of usefulness to a corresponding extent, and now embraced fully 200 members. The years 1864 and 1865 were seasons of almost equally accelerated growth. At an early date in the latter year was preached a memorial sermon, detailing the history of the society step by step from its earliest organization. The twelve months following, which terminated Mr. Knapp's connection with the pastoral office, were as fruitful as the preceding, and at the close of his labors he had the satisfaction of looking back with pardonable pride upon a flourishing church built up from a feeble and, apparently, unpromising mission station. Mr. Knapp was a man of much zeal, large capacity, and fair intellectual endowments. In generosity he was excelled by few—during his entire pastorate he refused to accept any compensation for his labors. He was succeeded by Rev. William H. Felix, who occupied the pulpit for ten months. In this short period, however, he completely won the affections of the members of his congregation of all degrees. A popular preacher in the best sense of the term, he attracted large audiences by the persuasive power of his eloquence, and aroused an interest in matters of religion of a far more lasting and substantial nature than those ordinarily produced by this style of oratory. When the time came for him to take his leave for a field in the distant West, a strong influence was brought to bear to secure a change in his plans with a view to a continued residence in New-York. Every inducement was held out to the young and brilliant Pastor to alter his determination, but without avail. A vacancy of over a year ensued subsequent to his withdrawal, which was filled in March, 1871, by the installation of the present Pastor.

The Pilgrim Church edifice is situated, as stated above, on Thirty-third street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. It is a large but modest structure, in the Roman style, built wholly of brick. The roof is arched and unsupported by pillars. At the corners fronting on the street are two large towers, also of brick, with heavy buttresses and small arched windows. The auditorium seats about 1,100 persons. The architect was Mr. I. M. Grinnell, a resident of this City, and one of the earliest members of the society. The officers of the latter for the ensuing year are Messrs. B. F. Fairchild, E. R. Olin, I. M. Grinnell, Calvin Stephens, Henry S. Day, Wm. B. Waite, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Blind, and Oliver Stahlnecker.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD.

Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, the present Pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, was born in Philadelphia on the 24th of September, 1833, and enjoys the rare distinction of being one of those clergymen's sons who not only fail to fulfill the time-honored (!) prophecy in regard to their class, but aggravate the offense by following closely in the footsteps of their honored sires. His father, Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., filled the position of Pastor to the Tenth Baptist Church of that city for nearly thirty years, and was conceded a foremost rank among the preachers of his time. Young Spencer was converted and baptized while in his thirteenth year, and entered the Philadelphia High School in the Fall of 1846. Four years later he graduated, carrying off the envied honor of valedictorian of his class. Two years after he graduated at Lewisburg University, and in the subsequent year was chosen to deliver the Master's Oration for his class. Completing his theological studies at Princeton Seminary, he was ordained to the ministry at the age of twenty-two. In both his college and university career he evinced a strong oratorical and dramatic talent, combined with an innate love of debate and unusual powers of argument. He had hardly entered the ministry before he received two simultaneous calls to the Baptist Churches at Germantown, Penn., and Bridgeton, N. J. The latter was finally accepted, and on the 14th of March, 1857, he preached his first sermon in the pulpit of his new charge. While at this point he inaugurated a revival which resulted in the conversion of 135 persons. Two years later he received a unanimous call to the E Street Church, (Rev. Dr. Sampson's,) Washington, D. C. Here, as in his preceding charge, numerous revivals and large ingatherings attended his ministry. In 1861 the first shock of the war burst upon Washington. Troops poured in from the North to protect the Government from the rebel hosts that thronged the "sacred soil" to the Southward, and for a time religion, like law, was silent amid the clash of arms. Among the first to declare his sentiments upon the great question of the hour was Mr. Kennard. In the field hospitals crowded with the dead and dying from the bloody defeat of Bull Run he labored incessantly in the physical and spiritual care of the wounded. While thus employed he was captured by a portion of Stonewall Jackson's command, and taken to the head-quarters of the rebel chief. After a few days' detention the latter gave orders for his prisoner's release, and allowed the captive clergyman to be conducted to the Union lines in safety. Shortly after his arrival at Washington the divisions engendered by the war culminated in the separation of a portion of his original congregation and the formation of Calvary Church, to the pulpit of which he was called immediately on its organization. His health, already impaired by his severe labors and exposure in the field, breaking down shortly after, he was compelled to relinquish this promising charge and accept an invitation from the church in Woburn, Mass., a suburb of Boston, wherein he could enjoy that partial rest and quiet so necessary to the recovery of his exhausted strength. In the vicinity of the church he soon established mission stations, and began a regular course of mission services. In the three years of his ministry at Woburn he baptized over 200 converts. His health still continued poor, and in the Summer of 1869 he reluctantly accepted a call tendered by Calvary Church, Albany. In one year the devoted little band were built into a strong church, gathering in not only many converts, but choice workers from other churches. At the end of fifteen months the death of his aged father compelled his return to Philadelphia, and his entrance into the pulpit left vacant by his parent. As Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church he attained a high reputation in his native city, not merely as the reward of his effective pastoral labors, but for his long-continued and varied successes in a field repulsive to all cultivated taste save that animated by the highest motive which can actuate humanity. His exertion in the reclamation of the squalid and degraded inmates of the station-houses, as well as his open-air preaching in the great thoroughfares, was attended by a success as unexpected as it was deserved. Such was the justly-earned fame which followed his exertions in his early home that, within a year or two of his return, his name had become esteemed throughout Philadelphia as that of the Missionary Pastor whose labors were not confined to his pulpit, but were freely given in the cause of suffering humanity whenever and wherever he found it.

Mr. Kennard came to New-York in 1871, in response to an invitation from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, the pulpit of which he has since filled with an ability and success worthy of all praise. At a revival conducted by him during the past Winter, over 100 persons were converted. In person he is above the middle height, of a ruddy complexion, with pleasant, open countenance, an unaffected manner, and an engaging address. In the pulpit his talents are of a superior order, while in the missionary field and outside pastoral work he has few equals.

SERMON BY REV. MR. KENNARD YESTERDAY MORNING.

Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, "Come, ye blessed of my Father; inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."—Matthew, xxv., 34.

We have here, my friends, a most inviting summons. Let us inquire who speaks this welcome, who are the happy ones addressed, and to what they are invited. It is the Savior that speaks. Into His lips grace was poured, and from them grace is ever flowing. He began His ministry to men with "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven," and on the last great day he closed it with a similar utterance, "Come, ye blessed of my Father; inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." When He pronounced the first he stood on the Mount of Olives, His vesture was poverty and humiliation, and His audience a little group of peasants. But when He utters the present words, He sits upon the heavenly hills enthroned a King. His vesture the light of ineffable beauty, surrounded with angels, and addressing the countless millions of His redeemed and glorified ones. It is the end of time. The trumpet of resurrection has sounded; earth and sea have surrendered their dead; the King of Kings, who is none other than the Man of Nazareth and the Lamb of Calvary, appears to judge the world. The harvest of humanity gathered by angel reapers appears before Him. They are separated into two vast congregations, those on the right hand and those on the left, while the royal Judge, with crowns in His right hand and lightnings in His left, sits upon the great white throne to pronounce the eternal fate of each. Let all the earth keep silence before Him! Having finished the mighty work of judgment—having closed the record of earth's history—He rises, places the crowns, gemmed with stars that we have placed there, on his brow, and, turning to the innumerable hosts of His redeemed and faithful ones upon His right hand, (oh may you and I be there!) surveys, with kindling joy, the fruits of His soul's travail, and, with face beaming with tenderness and triumph, cries, "Come, ye blessed of my Father; inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." The glad announcement rings and reverberates through all worlds, and angels, devils, and men, the good and the bad, all hear it. Yes, and we, my friends, shall hear it—all of us. Shall we hear it addressed to ourselves or to others only? Ponder that. For is not the very first thing that strikes us in this scene this, that there are but two great classes, and that if you are not on the right hand, then, by every certainty, you will be on the left? Consider, while yet you may, that this division is not an arbitrary or accidental one, but determined by a righteous principle which cuts clean through everything external, opens the hearts of all, and, revealing the character of his life, makes that the basis of the separation. Family ties, social relations, literary affinities, friendships, professions, talents, titles—all give way, and men are grouped there and forever as "the righteous" and "the wicked," the "saved" and the "lost." Every one of you may be among the saved if you will now hear that word "come," and obey it. There is no one before me on whose brow is written "For this one Christ did not die;" and this word declares, "Whosoever *will* let him come." And observe, this word "come," which the redeemed shall hear at last, is a very familiar one to those who live in a Christian land. Parents and Pastors and teachers and ordinances and the Word and the Spirit and the Bride, all have been saying "Come ye!" ever since you were born. It is the characteristic of the Gospel of grace. There is no word "Depart" this side the judgment. "Come, ye weary, and find rest." "Come, ye wounded hearts, to Gilead's balm!" "Come, ye thirsty and hungry; eat, drink, without money and without price!" And how many have replied, in childlike faith—

> "We are coming, blessed Jesus,
> We hear Thy gentle voice;
> We would be Thine forever,
> And in Thy love rejoice."

And now they are addressed again, "Come, ye blessed." Ye came to the "cross," now come to the "crown;" ye entered the battle, now "inherit the kingdom." Oh there will be heaven in that sound, "Come!" on that great day.

Observe again by what an endearing title he addresses them, "Ye blessed of My Father." He does not boast of what He had done to redeem them, but of His Father's having made them "blessed." He was loyal to His Father's glory now, as when on earth He said "the Father which sent me, He doeth the works." And this unselfishness shines forth in that other address to them giving the reason of his friendship for them. When I was an hungered and naked and sick and in prison ye ministered unto me." They reply "When?" his answer is: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto me." On the one hand, you see, he forgets himself in His Father's interest, and on the other He loses himself in the cause of his suffering "brethren." With such beautiful self-abnegation does this King Immanuel speak in the day of His triumph. And what rich truth in the expression "My Father's blessed ones." Many of us write bitter things against ourselves, and sometimes speak bitter things against our brethren, but "the Father" blesses us and them. The world has often cursed God's people, ridicule has stung and persecution has wounded them. But what is the applause or the wrath of all others compared with the blessing of the Father which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow. "He commandeth the blessing, even life evermore." He makes them blessed in giving the "children of wrath" power to become the children of God. He blesses them with a Savior, and with that unspeakable gift also freely gives them all things, having "blessed them with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ." These resplendent ones to whom He speaks were the poor in spirit, those who hungered and thirsted after righteousness, the meek, the peacemakers, the persecuted, the poor in heart, whose brows on earth wore no other coronet, it may be, than the soft halo of Christ's beatitudes. Then their glory was concealed from the careless eyes of the world, but now they are "manifested" and shine as the stars and as the firmament forever. O have you been taught by the spirit of adoption to cry "Abba, Father!" Or do you seem to be left out? Like Esau, do you think you have lost your birthright? Remember God's blessing is not, like that of blind old Isaac, limited to favorites. Come to His presence and cry, "O my Father! hast thou not a blessing for me also? bless me, even me!" and His hand will be laid in benediction on your head, and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall abide with you, and then, redeemed from the curse of the law, clothed with the garments of salvation, fed with the bread of life, and escorted by ministering angels on the shining way, you also will see the King in His beauty and the land that is far off.

See now to what he invites them. It is to a kingdom, and to one to which they are the rightful heirs. When men would picture the supreme point of honor and happiness on earth, they have thought of kingship, a dominion for an estate, palaces and gardens for a home, and all the power and grandeur that pertains to royalty. Hence our Savior, who always accommodates his teachings to our modes of thinking, might use the figure of a kingdom as meaning the highest form of distinction and delight. But there is a deeper and special significance in each of these words. The destiny to which he invites them is really a royal one. They are made kings and priests unto God. And by the mighty working of His Grace, by the discipline of life, by conquests over self, by sacrifice and struggle, there has been wrought in them, though taken from the lowest stations and meanest characters, the kingly spirit, and therefore there is a fitness in their being ushered into a kingdom. But what superiority to all earthly kingdoms, whose thrones totter and whose crowns crumble, and whose honors pass to others! Its diadems sparkle forever, and have no thorns; its vast domains have no rebellious subjects. It is a kingdom where royalty and right are one, and where power and purity join hands. It is a spiritual sovereignty; an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Here those that have been faithful over a few things are made rulers over many things. The whole kingdom of nature is opened up to their study and enjoyment, and the forces which now oppress, and the mysteries which now stagger us, will then yield up their strength and treasures at our command. The whole kingdom of grace and of glory, with all spiritual powers and resources, will then be subject to the regenerated and sanctified will of the children of God. A royal spirit will be theirs without pride, and kingly virtues shall invest them without their being vain. Joy and peace shall spread their feasts, and truth and love shall wait upon their steps. But it lends an additional attraction to this kingdom that it comes into our possession by no bloody wars, by no plots, or powers of earthly origin, but in a way innocent and honorable in the highest degree. It falls to us by inheritance. "Inherit the Kingdom." We are born to it when we are born of God through the Spirit. It is ours by the sovereign will of God, by which will also He has made us His dear children in regulating our natures and adopting us as His own. "But it is only the first born of a king that is kin to the throne," you will say. Yes, but in Christ, who is the only begotten Son and well beloved, we hold, all of us equally, one title for he hath made us not only "heirs of God" (but as if to doubly assure us) "joint heirs with Christ," and by all the power of our union with Jesus we share with him his kingdom. "Sit with me upon my throne" and "enter into my joy," these are His animating words. Our title then abides in Christ, our elder brother, and we are "in Him" by faith, by love, by hope, by life itself, and neither life nor death can rend us away from Him. Thank God for that! There was an elder son, you remember, whose father could say, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," but he haughtily spurned the thought that the younger son, having squandered his portion, should be permitted to share the estate. But our Jesus, when all the wanderers come back to the Father's house, rejoices above all that such a countless number shall share with Him the boundless inheritance. Nay, He says: "Ye are my jewels. My portion is my people. Take ye the Kingdom." Are any of you thinking to win heaven by works of righteousness that you have done? You will lose it. The guide-boards on the way to heaven are inscribed: "Through grace to glory." While the lurid lanterns that light the way to perdition bear the words: "Through merit to misery." And now the last word of the invitation intensifies this thought, and raises our admiration of God's grace in it all. It is a kingdom "prepared for you from the foundation of the world." Oh, the exceeding grace of God! All this was purposed, planned, promised, secured, not only without our desert but without our desire, ages and ages before we were born! Our first parents had not yet lost Paradise, when God had prepared a fairer Eden which we should never lose. The angel with the flaming sword had not yet barred the gate of the garden when Christ, slain from the foundation of the world, opened heaven to all believers. If you ask me to tell you what the extent and what the magnificence of those preparations are, I can only answer you when you tell me what God can do when He would give to all worlds the crowning manifestation of His power and love. I know what He did to redeem His foes. He took His innocent and well-beloved Son from His bosom and nailed Him to the cross. But if you ask me what He will do to glorify His children, Paul shall answer you: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered the heart of man, the things that God hath prepared for them that love Him." That Chief Apostle once was caught into heaven, and saw something of these preparations, and if I ask him what he saw, with kindling eye he answers. "Glory." What more? "A weight of glory." What more? "An exceeding weight of glory." What more? "A far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." There language faints, and he cries out, "It is all unutterable! unutterable!"

THE LAW OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

TEXT OF THE RECENT DECISION CONCERNING THE NEW LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1874.—The following is the full text of the decision concerning unexpended balances, the effect of which has already been described in these dispatches:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 14, 1874.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant, "inviting attention to important questions arising under the recent legislation in regard to the adjudication of claims" is received. There are three separate acts relating to the subject.

First—Army Appropriation act, (section 2,) approved June 16, 1874, which provides "that all balances of appropriations, for whatever account, made for the service of the Departments of the Quartermaster General and of the Commissary General of Subsistence prior to July 1, 1872, which on the 30th day of June, 1874, shall remain on the books of the Treasury, shall be carried to the surplus fund, except such as the Auditor of the Treasury, whose duty it is to settle accounts against such appropriations, shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary in the settlement of such accounts as have been reported to him for payment by the Quartermaster's and the Commissary Departments pending in his office."

Second—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation act, (section 5,) approved June 20, 1874, enacts "That from and after the 1st day of July, 1874, and of each year thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all unexpended balances of appropriations which shall have remained upon the books of the Treasury for two fiscal years to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury," (with a few exceptions specified in a proviso.) "And provided, further, that this section shall not operate to prevent the fulfillment of contracts existing at the date of the passage of this act."

Third—The Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation act, approved June 23, 1874, provides "That section 2 of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes,' passed at the present session, shall be construed to direct the Third Auditor of the Treasury to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the sum necessary in the settlement of accounts for steam-boats and other vessels, pending in his office, under the joint resolution approved Dec. 23, 1869, and March 3, 1871, and said sum so certified shall be excepted from the operation of the said second section. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect the present jurisdiction of the Second Controller of the Treasury in this class of cases."

In my opinion, the law of June 20 supersedes the act of June 16, so far as the excepted classes of accounts are concerned, and necessitates the covering in of all balances that have stood upon the books of this department for two fiscal years, out of which Quartermaster or Commissary claims arising prior to July 1, 1872, could be paid, except accounts and payments in fulfilment of contracts existing at the date of the passage of the act of June 20, 1874.

A "contract existing" is held to be a written instrument in legal form, properly executed, in process of completion, but not yet completed by the fulfillment of its stipulations on the part of either or both of the contracting parties. (See act of June 2, 1862, 12 Stat., 411.)

I do not see that the provisions of the act of June 23, 1874, in regard to steam-boats and other vessels, necessarily affect in any manner the practice of the accounting officers in relation to the settlement of that class of claims, as they are settled under the provisions of section 2, act of March 3, 1849, and are paid out of the indefinite appropriation made by said act, which still remains in force. Section 2, act of June 16, 1874, provides "that the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Third Auditor of the Treasury, shall continue to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them under the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereof; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make report of each claim allowed by them, at the commencement of each session of Congress, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall lay the same before Congress for consideration."

Under this provision claims under act of July 4, 1864, are to be received, examined, and adjusted as heretofore, and an abstract list of those allowed furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress for its consideration.

Section 5, act of June 20, 1874, provides [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury shall, at the beginning of each session, report to Congress, with his annual estimates, any balances of appropriations for specific objects affected by this section that may need to be reappropriated."

The former of these acts (June 16) provides for the reception and adjustment of claims under act of July 4, 1864, and the latter (June 20) for other classes of claims; as the Secretary could not report to Congress the balances needed to be reappropriated for specific objects unless the accounts were settled and the balances found to be due thereon reported by the accounting officers.

In brief it is my opinion that there are no appropriations applicable to the payment of claims arising prior to July 1, 1872, except permanent specific appropriations, appropriations for rivers and harbors, light-houses, fortifications, public buildings, pay of the navy and marine corps, and claims arising under contracts existing June 20, 1874.

All other claims which arose prior to July 1, 1872, are to be examined and passed upon as heretofore, and the balances found to be due thereon are to be certified in detail to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRODHEAD, Controller.
Hon. ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Third Auditor.

AGRICULTURE IN PALESTINE.

A contributor to the London *Standard*, on the subject of agriculture in Palestine, says:

"As public attention is now being invited to the condition of Syria, it may be interesting to learn that at a meeting of the Board of Deputies of the British Jews held last Wednesday week, letters were read from Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., referring for their best consideration a letter addressed to him by Col. Gawler, son of the organizer of our present flourishing colony of South Australia, propounding a scheme for the encouragement of agriculture in Palestine, and, incidentally, for the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants.

The Jewish journals report that the letter in question was listened to with the deepest attention and received with marked enthusiasm. The Board of Deputies have suggested to Sir Moses Montefiore that it should be printed, and that a special meeting should be convened to consider it, at which Sir Moses himself should preside.

There is no doubt that the time is most opportune, and that, if a really well-organized plan is put forward, the public must look to Sir Moses Montefiore to place himself at the head of it, and the ardent support of numbers of distinguished men, well-wishers of Zion, will thereby be secured."

QUEER MANIFESTATION OF A FATHER'S LOVE.

The Maysville, (Ky.,) *Bulletin* tells the following singular incident: "While we were in Ripley, a few days ago, we learned of a circumstance which, in these days of practical matters, struck us as a little odd. Some two weeks ago a gentleman in comfortable circumstances, and apparently a man of education and refinement, arrived at that place with his family on a small trading-boat. Being in ill health, he concluded to rent a house and make Ripley for a time his home. In his intercourse with the people he informed them that he had been on the river for over twenty years, and followed trading rather for pleasure than profit. While his effects were being removed from the boat to his residence a laborer was carrying a peculiar shaped box, when one of the children told him to handle it carefully, as it contained the bones of his two little brothers. An inquiry into the matter developed the facts that twelve years ago the gentleman lost two children, to whom he was passionately attached, by death, and having a restless disposition, which impelled him to be on the move constantly, he could not reconcile himself to leave the remains of his two little ones among strangers. He chose rather to take them with him on his travels, which he has done ever since. They are contained in a neat iron casket, which he never allows out of his sight."

OUR CITY SEWERS.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF NEW-YORK.

OW IT IS DEFECTIVE, AND FROM WHAT CAUSES—RECENT IMPROVEMENTS—THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF THE CITY.

At this season of the year, when the health nd comfort of all the inhabitants of large and thick-r populated cities depends to a very great extent pon a proper system of drainage, the subject of ewerage presents itself as one of chief importance. he sewerage system of New-York, bad as it is in any respects, compares very favorably with any of he large European cities. This is due, however, nore to the superior natural advantages of the City han to the care, engineering skill, or money that as been expended upon it. Broadway and Fifth venue, running as they do the entire length of the letropolis, have very appropriately been designated s "backbone." From this natural ridge or elevaion the ground slopes on each side to the surroundng rivers. Were this simple sketch of the topogaphy of the City uniformly exact, a most admirble drainage system would be very easily estabished. The grade is not always uniform, however, nd much trouble and difficulty has been the esult. In some places the level of Fifth venue and Broadway is below that of the surroundng streets. Sometimes deep hollows occur. In ther places the land slopes suddenly from a bold luff on the river front inward toward the centre of he island. Again the land is rolling, the slopes and idges extending from east to west. In one or two laces there are acres of solid rock, towering many eet above the grade of the streets, and there are till in existence the courses of old creeks and rivuets, covered over with earth long ago, but still soft nd wet beneath. Sewers have to be laid in such laces with the utmost precaution. When great care s not used, they are sometimes swallowed up and ost, and nearly always irregularly sagged. Along he river front, too, there are many acres f "made land" into which the tides enetrate, and in which the construction of sewers r laying of drain pipes is almost impossible. It vas under these natural advantages and difficulties hat in 1866, under authority of an amended act of he Legislature, the present extensive sewerage sysem of New-York was commenced. At that time he City was divided into some twenty "drain disricts" of irregular size and outline. Since then the eneral character of the system has been unchanged. The boundary lines of the various districts are, in nost cases, water-sheds, each section comprising, as ar as possible, a hollow or flat surrounded by ridges. The foul water and filth is drained toward the lowst portion of the district, through which runs the nain sewer, and is thus conveyed to the river.

THE EXTENT OF VARIOUS SEWERAGE SYSTEMS.

Few people not actually engaged in the work of constructing or repairing the underground water ways and avenues of great cities have any idea of the extent of the sewerage systems of European or American capitals. In London, it appears from official records that there are nearly 2,000 miles of sewers of all kinds. There are some 700 miles of brick sewers, which have been explored, and 150 miles which have been unexplored. Paris has 1,200 miles of sewers and drain-pipes, and New-York about 400. The smallest drains in this City consist of earthen-ware pipes. The main sewers and larger drains are built of brick, the former varying from four to ten feet in diameter, and the latter from two to four feet. The main sewer of District No. 8, which drains from the south-easterly portion of Central Park to the East River, is, at its upper portion, six feet five inches by six feet six inches; further on it is seven feet by seven feet, and where it empties into the river it is nine feet high and eight feet six inches from side to side. District No. 2, discharging at Forty-second street, North River, has a main sewer, the diameter of which is eight feet six inches. The largest sewer in the City is that which discharges into the North River, foot of Canal street. It is ten feet wide by six feet high.

In London, the so-called "Fleet ditch," in Farringdon street, is fourteen feet high and six and a half feet wide. In Rome, the ancient tunnel sewer, built of hewn stone by Tarquin the Elder, is thirty feet in height by fifteen feet wide. The stone is laid without cement, and the drain formed of concentric arches overlaying each other and coming in contact. It was through this subterranean passage that Agrippa sailed. One or two of the sewers of Paris are regularly navigated by scavenger-boats, are well lighted and ventilated, and are in some places provided with stone walks on either side.

THE WORK ON THE SEWERS UNDER THE PRESENT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

During conversations had with Commissioner Van Nort and Mr. Stevenson Towle, the engineer in charge of the drainage system of the City, it was ascertained that during the past two years many improvements and important changes had taken place in the manner of building and repairing sewers. Prior to 1849 many sewers were constructed without "man-holes" or entrances from the surface, and in some cases, as no maps or records of the drains could be found, it was impossible to determine the exact direction in which they ran, or to discover if they were in need of repairs. When the present administration obtained control of the Department of Public Works, in order to gain some accurate idea of the plan of construction of the old sewers, streets were excavated, mains broken into, and their location, condition, and requirements ascertained. It was also discovered that under the old system of drainage, sewers were built and laid without any regard to regularity or the peculiar condition of the ground through which they ran. Sometimes it was found that soft porous stone had been bored through, and, without being lined with the proper cement or brick, made to do duty as a drain. In this way foul gases escaped to the surface, and in certain localities sickness and death was the natural result. In short, up to the close of the war drains and sewers were built piecemeal as necessity required. They were of all shapes and sizes, and much hard work and careful study was required to provide a comprehensive plan of relief. Recently some 120 miles of sewers have been surveyed and a very large proportion of them found to be but little better than slowly running cess-pools, often half filled with solid deposits of the most offensive kind, and giving every evidence of not having been visited for many years. Instead of carrying off the refuse of dwellings they were the receptacles for filth of every sort, and instead of cleansing and purifying the atmosphere and thus inducing a better state of health among the inhabitants of the City, they were fruitful sources of disease and death. Engineer Towle states that, after a careful examination of these old sewers, he has arrived at the conclusion that their evil condition arises chiefly from improper grade and bad workmanship. Many of them are found to have been built of dry clay, with a defective and porous bottom; through this the liquid part of the sewage leaked away; the ground beneath was saturated with a poisonous moisture, and the solid matter in the sewers remained stationary, having no fluid to wash it to the river outlets. The ground, which became wet and boggy by the leakage of such drains, often sank to a depth of sometimes one or two feet, and the sewer walls were, of course, displaced and broken. Even when properly constructed of the best material, drains were soon acted upon, and rotted by the very powerful acids which flowed through them. Their destruction in this way was only a matter of time, and was materially hastened by the imperfect way in which builders and plumbers connected private drain-pipes with them. In the examination of minor feeding sewers it was often found that connecting drains from houses had been so run into the passage as to almost block it up. Solid particles would of course accumulate at such points, and in this way the flow was soon entirely stopped. These evils cannot be increased, however, as the laying of private drains, and their connection with public mains, is now prohibited, unless done under the supervision of officers of the Sewerage Department appointed for the purpose.

The old sewers were in many instances much too large for the service required of them. Some of them still in existence are five feet in diameter, while the liquid matter flowing through them is not sufficient to keep a small drain-pipe free from solid deposit. The limited flow is spread over the broad bottom, and of course loses much of its power. In this way many sewers have become filled up and rendered almost useless. Another fruitful source of difficulty is found in the way the outlets of the old drains have been placed. Many of them were of necessity built on made ground. No precaution was taken to secure a firm foundation, and the sewers for a considerable distance back from their mouths have been found sunk below low-water mark. The sewage was thus prevented from being properly floated off by the tides of the rivers, and the foul gases could not find an escape through the proper channel. It is estimated that at each rise of the tide for every drop of water entering the sewers an equal quantity of poisonous gas is displaced and through the connecting pipes forced back into the houses near the river front. For this reason, at certain stages of the tide, it is almost impossible to exist in some of low, musty tenements in the Fourth and Sixth Wards. Mr. Towle states further that no "trap" yet invented will entirely prevent the gases from escaping through the sinks into the houses, and believes that ultimately it will be necessary, in order to insure the health of some of the lower portions of the City, to devise and construct an entirely new system of sewer outlets.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SEWERS OF NEW-YORK.

The Department of Public Works has recently been paying particular attention to the sewerage system of the City, and many very important improvements have been and are now going on under the Bureau of Sewers. The immense outlet drain, discharging at the foot of East One Hundred and Tenth street, one of the largest in the world, has just been completed. The sections from the Harlem River to Fifth avenue, and in Fifth avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, between the Fifth and Seventh avenues, were finished early last Winter and have since been in operation. The sewer, as completed, drains an area of some 1,000 acres, including a considerable portion of the Central Park. The large sewer on Manhattan street has, also, just been completed. It drains about 900 acres of land that has heretofore been in an exceedingly wet and unhealthy condition. The outlet main on Seventeenth street and the North River, upon which workmen have been engaged for months past, will soon be completed and ready for use. In the construction of all these sewers many difficulties were encountered. In some places large quantities of water were met, and it was often necessary to use powerful steam-pumps and hoisting machinery. The drains were laid at an unusually great depth, and are very perfect in their construction. On St. Nicholas and Sixth and Seventh avenues, north of One Hundred and Tenth street, new sewers have recently been constructed. All the drains on the streets named, as well as the water-mains and gas-pipes, have been placed under the sidewalks, and can be connected with the houses when built without disturbing the pavements.

Extensive underground mains have been completed between the Fifth and Eighth avenues and One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets. They are many feet below the general sewerage system of the district, and were built with a view to the interception and carrying off of the many foul springs, water-courses, and stagnant pools which have rendered this part of the City especially unhealthy. Work is in progress on a main sewer through New avenue, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, from One Hundred and Fifth to Manhattan street. It is to be laid in some places forty four feet below the grade of the streets, and it is hoped will thoroughly drain the low swampy ground between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Twelfth streets. It is also believed that these improvements will effectually drain and reclaim the greater portion of the Harlem flats, which are situated East of the Third avenue, and which now receive and are covered by a large portion of the sewage of Yorkville and Harlem, discharged from drains and sewers terminating at their borders.

OBSERVATORIES.

SUGGESTIONS FROM PROF. NEWCOMB, OF WASHINGTON.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory, has addressed the following letter to Senator Sargent, of California, in response to inquiries concerning the best method of constructing and furnishing the Lick Observatory:

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1874.

Hon. A. A. Sargent, United States Senate:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your request that I would communicate to you my views of the conditions of success of Mr. Lick's observatory enterprise, I beg leave to say that the first and most essential condition is that the observatory and telescope should be designed and constructed under the most competent astronomical direction—the direction, in fact, of some one who has had the longest attainable experience in the management of great observatories and telescopes. If practicable, this astronomer should be the same one who is to direct the observatory. To show the danger of leaving the structure in the hands of an architect, it ought to be sufficient to call attention to the fact that the second largest telescope in this country has lain almost unused since the time it was mounted, now more than ten years, owing to the defects in the structure in which it is placed. I refer, of course, to the great Chicago refractor, which, among refracting telescopes, has only two superiors in the world. To have the observatory planned by one without actual experience in observatory work would be as great a mistake as to have a structure and machinery for what was designed to be the greatest locomotive factory in the world planned by one without experience of any kind in the manufacture of locomotives or the management of machinery. The most common mistake is that of spending too much money in building, especially by putting a foundation for a great telescope on top of a high building, which has many disadvantages, without any advantages to correspond. The building should be designed with careful regard to the conditions by which it is surrounded. For instance, if the heat of the sun during the day is very intense, the building ought to be different in many essential respects from what it would be if the sun did not heat up the roof and walls. It is very important that the dome in which the great telescope is placed should be protected from heavy winds. I hope, in the selection of a site, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the atmospheric conditions are good. Habitually clear weather is of infinitely less importance than that the atmosphere should be free from those mixing currents of air which render the image of a star in a large telescope unsteady and confused, and which are the greatest foes with which astronomical observation has to contend. The only way to attain certainty on this point is by actual trial with a telescope of at least five inches aperature; but, in the absence of this, a good judgment may be formed from the twinkling of the brighter stars. If such a star can be seen to twinkle at a greater altitude than 45°, no good observation can be made with a great telescope, no matter how clear the atmosphere may be. If Sirius does not twinkle the atmosphere is probably first-class. I see that Mr. Lick, in indicating the conditions of the site, lays the greatest stress on the absence of "great deflection of the plumb line"—a requirement of which I cannot perceive the object. The most delicate and difficult task will be the planning of the telescope. A perfect telescope—that is, one which will bring all the light to one focus in every position of the instrument—has never yet been made, and the persons best qualified to judge hold entirely inconsistent opinions of the best form of telescope. The English declare strongly in favor of reflecting telescopes, while the Germans are equally strong in favor of the refractor; and each side makes out its case so well as to leave the unbiased judge in a state of entire perplexity. A satisfactory decision can be reached only by a thorough and independent examination of the merits and demerits of both forms of instruments, and this no one has ever undertaken, or at least has never completed. Such an investigation might show that the telescopes of both kinds are susceptible of decided improvement. Hoping that this brief outline of the more important points which strike me will meet your views, I remain yours very respectfully, SIMON NEWCOMB.

NOTES FROM RUSSIA.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 23d of June: "An interesting report on the supply of horses for military service in Russia has just been issued by a committee of the general staff appointed to consider the subject. It is commonly supposed that Russia has an ample stock of horses, and that the number which would be required in the event of a mobilization of the army—about 350,000—could be obtained by conscription without causing any material inconvenience to the country. This, says the report, is far from being the case. The total number of horses in the Empire that are fit for service is about 11,000,000. Of these one at least is required on the average by each family for agricultural purposes. This would make a total of 10,800,000, so that there would only be about 200,000 left for the ordinary road and street traffic and for employment in the army. Thus, notwithstanding the large studs kept in various parts of the empire, Russia actually possesses fewer horses in proportion to her population than the other European States. Her population, too, is so scattered, and the distances are so great, that more horses are required for conveying people and goods from one place to another than elsewhere; and the great extent of her territory which is used for the production of corn renders it necessary to employ a very large number of horses in agricultural operations, the use of machinery in the fields being as yet only in its infancy. The Russian farmer requires three times as many horses as the Austrian or the German; this is also partly due to defective training, which deteriorates the breed. The committee, therefore, recommends that the district authorities should be furnished with ample instructions in regard to the employment and selection of horses for the army, so as to diminish as much as possible the injury caused by the withdrawal of horses from agricultural labor. Another question which has long occupied the attention of military circles here has at length been satisfactorily settled. A new military code has been decided upon which is to apply to the whole of Russia, and a tribunal for the trial of military offenses has been opened in the capital. Although Poland has thus been included in the system of military judicature, it is still judicially separated from the rest of the Empire in other respects, the Code Napoléon, which was introduced in 1807, remaining in force there to this day. It has often been proposed to introduce the Russian code into Poland, but this would involve trial by jury, Russian judges, and the exclusive use of the Russian language in the courts of justice; and the Government will not venture to try the experiment until the country is a little more 'Russified.'"

CREEDMOOR.

THE APPROACHING IRISH-AMERICAN CONTEST—THE BRUCE MEDAL COMPETITION.

The number of marksmen at Creedmoor, Long Island, Saturday, was much larger than usual. There were two matches; the second competition, under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club, for the purpose of selecting a "team" to practice for the Irish-American contest, and the first competition for the Bruce Medal by the Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle Association. In addition to the number engaged in these contests, there was a squad of men from the Eighth Regiment, accompanied by their commander, Col. Scott, who practiced at the targets at 200 and 500 yards distance with the regulation military rifle, in order to become familiar with the use of the rifle before the regimental field-day. A large number from various organizations were also present, and every available target was in use throughout the day. The Amateur Rifle Club contest commenced promptly at 11 o'clock. The number of entries was nineteen, although of this number several will undoubtedly be ruled out when the "team" is finally selected on account of their nationality, as the conditions of the International contest prescribes that the competitor "shall be a native of the United States." The wind at that hour was blowing from the north-east, but gradually veered around until at 4 o'clock it blew from the south-east. This necessitated a frequent alteration of the wind-gauges, and impeded the marksmen to some extent. As will be seen by the score, some of the "crack" shots were not up to their usual standard. Col. Gildersleeve used a Sharp's military rifle in lieu of his long-range rifle, which is being repaired, and the change in the pieces undoubtedly made a difference in his score. Gen. Dakin having injured one of his eyes by the explosion of a shell in the contest on Wednesday, found it impossible to take as fine a sight as usual. The following is the score:

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l.
	L. M. Ballard.		
800—	2 3 4 0 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4	49	
900—	3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4	44	
1,000—	3 4 2 3 3 4 4 2 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 2 2	62	155
	G. W. Yale.		
800—	4 2 4 3 3 4 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 2 0	44	
900—	3 4 2 3 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 0 3	46	
1,000—	3 4 4 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 0 4 3 0 2 3	59	149
	H. E. Fulton.		
800—	4 3 0 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4	52	
900—	3 3 4 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4	52	
1,000—	3 4 3 2 0 4 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 3 4 3 0 4 4 3	43	147
	J. S. Conlin.		
800—	3 3 3 4 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4	52	
900—	2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 4	47	
1,000—	3 4 0 3 3 0 0 3 4 4 0 3 3 4 3 3 4 0 0 3	47	146
	Gen. Dakin.		
800—	4 4 2 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 0	45	
900—	3 3 2 3 3 4 4 4 3 2 0 3 3 3 3	43	
1,000—	0 0 4 3 3 0 2 4 3 2 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 3	56	144
	A. Anderson.		
800—	4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 2 3 4 3 3 2 3	50	
900—	3 2 4 4 2 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 2 3 3	49	
1,000—	0 3 3 3 3 0 4 3 2 0 3 2 3 0 2 4 3 0 4 3	45	144
	Capt. Bodine.		
800—	3 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3	53	
900—	4 2 2 4 3 0 3 4 3 3 2 0 0 3 2	35	
1,000—	3 3 0 3 0 2 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 0 3 4	55	143
	A. Thomas.		
800—	0 3 3 4 0 3 3 2 3 3 4 2 4 4 4	42	
900—	2 2 3 3 3 4 3 0 4 3 4 4 4 0 3	42	
1,000—	3 4 3 3 0 2 2 4 2 3 4 4 4 0 3 4 0 2 3 3	53	137
	F. S. Gardner.		
800—	2 0 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 2	45	
900—	2 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 0 2 4 4 4 4	47	
1,000—	2 3 0 2 2 2 3 3 0 2 3 4 2 0 3 2 3 3 0	42	134
	George Crouch.		
800—	3 3 4 3 4 3 0 4 4 2 2 3 4	44	
900—	3 3 3 3 4 3 2 3 3 4 3 0 3 4 3	44	
1,000—	0 3 0 2 0 0 2 2 2 4 2 3 4 3 2 0 3 3 3 3	41	129
	Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve.		
800—	3 0 3 4 4 4 3 3 0 0 0 3 0 3 0	30	
900—	0 3 0 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 4	44	
1,000—	3 3 3 0 3 4 0 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 0 3 3 3 2 4	54	128
	L. E. Hepburn.		
800—	0 3 3 0 4 3 3 0 3 4 4 3 0 3 2	35	
900—	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 0	49	
1,000—	3 3 2 0 4 3 3 0 2 2 4 3 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 3	43	127
	A. V. Canfield, Jr.		
800—	3 3 0 3 3 4 3 3 0 0 0 2 4 0 3	34	
900—	0 3 3 2 2 2 0 2 4 3 3 4 3 4 3	38	
1,000—	3 3 4 3 0 4 0 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	55	127
	A. V. Davis.		
800—	4 4 4 3 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 2 3 2 4	49	
900—	0 0 4 2 0 4 4 3 4 0 0 3 4 0 3	31	
1,000—	4 2 3 3 2 0 3 4 0 2 3 4 2 3 3 3 0 3 0 0 0	41	121
	John Trageser.		
800—	3 0 0 3 3 0 2 2 4 4 2 4 3 3 3	36	
900—	3 3 2 0 3 0 4 0 3 4 0 3 3 4 4	36	
1,000—	3 3 3 0 2 3 0 0 2 0 3 2 3 4 4 2 3 0 3 3	43	115
	Leon Backer.		
800—	4 3 4 0 2 3 0 0 3 3 2 2 4 4 3	38	
900—	0 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 0 4 3 3 0 3 0	36	
1,000—	0 4 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 0 4 0 4 3 3	35	109
	J. A. Whitley.		
800—	0 4 0 2 3 0 2 4 3 0 0 3 4 0 3	28	
900—	2 2 4 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 4 0 0	35	
1,000—	3 3 3 3 2 2 3 0 2 0 2 2 0 3 3 4 3 0 0 3	41	104
	A. B. Valentine.		
800—	0 4 0 3 3 0 4 2 3 0 0 4 4 4 2	33	
900—	0 0 0 0 2 3 4 3 4 2 3 4 4 4 3	36	
1,000—	3 0 2 0 0 3 4 2 3 0 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 4 3 3	34	103
	J. E. McEwan.		
800—	3 2 4 2 2 3 2 3 2 0 4 4 4 4 3	42	
900—	0 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 4 0 3 3 4 4	25	
1,000—	4 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 2 3 2 4 4 3	33	100

The first contest for the "Bruce" medal by the Seventy-ninth Regiment Association was very spirited and developed some excellent shooting. The medal must be successfully competed for on three occasions by the same party before he becomes the absolute possessor. Private Edmonstone won it yesterday. The following is the score of the best shots:

		Total.	G'd T'l.
	Private Edmonstone.		
200 yards	3 2 4 4 3 3 3	22	
500 yards	4 4 3 3 4 3 3	24	46
	Capt. Lindsay.		
200 yards	3 4 3 2 2 2 3	19	
500 yards	4 4 4 4 3 3 4	26	45
	Private Stevenson.		
200 yards	3 3 4 3 3 3 2	22	
500 yards	2 3 3 4 3 3 4	22	44
	Private Pyle.		
200 yards	3 3 2 2 3 3 0	16	
500 yards	4 3 3 4 4 3 4	25	41
	Private Irwin.		
200 yards	2 3 3 4 2 0 2	16	
500 yards	3 4 3 4 4 3 3	24	40

A CARD FROM JAMES M'HENRY.

HIS VIEWS OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ERIE AND ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

James McHenry has issued the following to the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western constituency:

To the Proprietors of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railway:

I inclose a copy of the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad by the Erie Railway Company. More than 1,000 shareholders having forwarded their proxies in support of the lease, its confirmation appears certain. The conditions are fair, though not generous, toward the Atlantic and Great Western, which, for many years, has suffered from its dependence on the Erie. Mr. Devereaux will remain President of the Atlantic, and enforce the obligations of the lease. Agreements with the Erie have heretofore been treated as binding only on the Atlantic and Great Western. We shall now learn why, with a geographical position second to none for traffic resources, the Atlantic and Great Western, alone of all similarly situated lines, has not doubled or trebled its revenues during the last seven years. Agreements were signed in December last with Mr. Watson for a lease at thirty-five per cent. of receipts, but coupled with onerous engagements. By accepting a lower percentage and dividing profits in working, the Atlantic Company is freed from the liability of raising further capital. The amount required for narrowing the gauge (say $600,000) will be advanced by the Erie. The extensions insisted on by Mr. Watson to Pittsburg, Chicago, &c., are abandoned, but all the advantages expected from their construction will be securred by running arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company has owned for several years conjointly with the Pennsylvania Railroad, a line from Indianapolis to St. Louis. The completion of the bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis promises to give a vast development to the traffic of both systems. Friendly relations have been established with the New-York Central and Lake Shore Railways, with which the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway immediately connects. The same law of the State of Ohio which compels a formal confirmation of the lease of the Atlantic shareholders, secures a minimum rental equal to the net earnings of the previous fiscal year. The balance to the credit of income for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, after deducting operating expenses from the total earnings, was $1,835,957. It is proposed that the rental shall be remitted to Trustees in London for payment of interest on the leased line's bonds and mortgage bonds in due priorities. A proposal will shortly be made to guarantee satisfactorily a fixed dividend on the shares of the United States Rolling Stock Company. While the affairs of the Erie Railway are being officially investigated, it may be impertinent to make particular reference to them, but proprietors will be glad to learn that when an officer of the Erie recently announced that he had systematically deceived the Directors as to the state of the company's affairs, the board engaged an independent auditor of great railway experience in the United States, who confirms the correctness of the statements of revenue and expenditure published by Mr. Watson. That the Erie Railway Company has a gross income of four millions sterling per annum is a great and unquestioned fact. Each proprietor for himself can estimate how ample this is for its engagements. The amount of proxies already placed at the disposal of Messrs. Watson and Barlow for the approaching election gives assurance of an almost unanimous vote for the board selected. Mr. Watson having intimated his intention to resign the Presidency, Col. Thomas A. Scott consented to be nominated to the board, but his election to the Pennsylvania Railroad made it impossible for him to leave a company with whose success he has been so long and honorably identified. Mr. Hugh J. Jewett has, at Col Scott's suggestion, become a candidate for the vacancy. JAMES McHENRY.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 18.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62....b. c.112¾	$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...12.116½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64........115	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b. c.117½
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........117¼	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........112¾
6,000 do.........12.117⅜	50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....b. c...111
5,000 do..........117½	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

500 Western Union...	72⅞	300 Northwestern....	38⅞
100 do.......b3.	72⅞	100 do.........b3.	39
300 do............	72¾	100 do............	39
100 do.......s3.	72¾	200 do............	38⅝
100 do............	72⅞	100 do.........b3.	38¾
100 do............	72⅞	100 Rock Island......	99
200 do............	72¾	200 do............	98⅞
600 do............	72⅞	200 do.........b3.	99
800 Pacific Mail.....	44¾	200 do............	98⅞
800 do............	44⅝	100 do............	98¾
1000 do.......b3.	44⅝	300 do.........b3.	98¾
200 Erie Railway..b3.	32⅞	100 St. Paul Pf.......	54
100 do............	32⅞	100 do............	54½
300 do.......b3.	33	100 do............	54¼
293 N. Y. C. & H......	100	100 do............	54⅝
500 do.......b3.	100	100 do............	54½
600 do............	100⅛	200 St. Paul..........	35⅝
100 do.......s3.	100	200 do.........b3.	35½
800 do............	100¼	800 do............	35½
300 do............	100⅛	100 do............	35⅝
400 do.......b3.	100¼	200 do.........s3.	35⅝
100 Ohio and Miss.....	25¾	600 do............	35¾
200 do............	25⅞	300 do............	35⅞
8800 Lake Shore......	73¾	300 do..........c.	35¾
700 do.......b3	73¾	300 do............	35⅝
2100 do............	73⅝	300 Toledo & Wab.....	35⅞
200 do.......s3.	73⅝	100 do.........s3.	35¾
400 Union Pacific.....	26¾	700 do............	35⅝
200 do.......b3.	26⅞	200 do............	35⅞
400 do............	26⅞	400 do............	35¾
2200 do............	26¾	300 do............	35⅝
		100 do............	35¾
200 do.......b3.	26⅞	100 Adams Express..	108

MONDAY, July 20—A. M.

The course of events in the Wall street markets during the week ending on Saturday last was unmarked by any single feature of real interest, or any occurrence—save, perhaps, the Chicago fire—which could be productive of any movement worthy of especial consideration. The prevailing characteristics were weakness and dullness, though in the last two days there was a sharp recovery from the flatness of the preceding four days. The averages of the weekly Bank Statement showed few changes of importance, the most important variation being in the average of loans, which were decreased by $1,773,400. The Legal Tender average is increased $518,000 and the Specie average $379,900. The excess of the bank reserve above 25 ℘ cent. of deposits—the legal requirement under the operation of the new Currency law—has been steadily on the increase, and is now $8,863,100, the gain of the past week being $1,034,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past three weeks:

	July 3.	July 11.	July 18.
Loans	$287,422,200	$287,088,400	$285,315,000
Specie	21,934,300	27,375,400	27,755,300
Circulation	25,863,900	25,923,700	25,727,500
Deposits	241,445,500	243,525,600	242,983,600
Legal Tender	63,660,500	61,335,100	61,853,700

The following shows the changes for the past two weeks:

		July 11.		July 18.
Loans	Dec.	$3,3?3,800	Dec.	$1,773,400
Specie	Inc.	5,441,100	Inc.	379,900
Circulation	Inc.	59,800	Dec.	196,200
Deposits	Inc.	2,080,100	Dec.	542,000
Legal-tender	Dec.	2,335,400	Inc.	518,600

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	July 11.	July 18.	Differences.
Specie	$27,375,400	$27,755,300	Inc. $379,900
Legal-tenders	61,335,100	61,853,700	Dec. 518,600
Total reserve	$88,710,500	$89,609,000	Inc. $898,500
Reserve required ag'st deposits	$60,881,400	$60,745,900	
Excess of reserve above legal requirement	$28,863,100	$28,863,100	Inc. $1,034,000

The course of money was without material change from the condition of the past six weeks. The supply was abundant at easy rates, call loans being quoted steadily at 2@3 ℘ cent., and prime discounts moved readily at 5½@6@6½ ℘ cent. Foreign Exchanges were depressed at the middle of the week by reports of the successful negotiation of a large American railway loan in London, but recovered later to the prevailing rates—$1 86½@$4 87 for prime bankers' 60-days' sterling, and $4 88½@$4 89½ for demand bills. Gold was steady during the week, the extreme fluctuations being comprised within a very narrow range—109¾@110¼—the latter being the closing price of the week. Government Bonds were firm in tone, with considerable inquiry at intervals, the registered issues being chiefly in demand as investments of surplus private capital. In Railway Mortgages, State Bonds, and Bank Shares prices generally held firm with a tendency to higher rates, but the transactions were limited. The course of prices was weak and eccentric. The early transactions of the week were characterized by considerable dealings at the Stock Exchange, in which Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, North-Western, St. Paul, and Wabash were the features. A slight decline from the low prices marked the first two days of business, and t exaggerated reports of the Chicago fire, on Wednesday, caused a break ranging from 1 to 2¼ ℘ cent. on all the active shares. On Friday this loss was recovered and a generally strong market prevailed to the end of the week, the final prices being the best obtained. Erie advanced from 31⅝ to 33¼ on the election of the new Directory, and in anticipation of a favorable report from the committee engaged in investigating the accounts. The report, however, was not forthcoming, and a reaction ensued, in which the earlier prices were reached. The announcement of a decision rendered in one of the interior courts of the State, compelling the payment of interest, amounting, at a rough estimate, to $2,000,000, in Boston, Hartford and Erie Bonds, guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company, also had some share in depressing the stock. The improved tone in Gold at the close of the week was doubtless influenced by the fact that the Government disbursements for July interest are diminishing and almost concluded, and the market feels the stronger for this gradual curtailment of supply. The wide fluctuation in Panama was due to the efforts made to effect a combination between that company and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in which, it is stated, Pacific Mail is endeavoring to control the Panama Road under some contemplated, though not yet discovered or completed plan, which will enable them to "operate" the line without actually leasing it, both companies, as it appears, being restrained by their charters from leasing their lines.

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

	July 19, '73.
U. S. New 5s, Reg., ('81)..112¾@112⅝@112½ @*111	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, C., ('62)..........112¾@112⅝	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, C., ('67)........117@117⅛@117¼	118⅞
American Gold......109⅞@109¾@110@110⅛	116
Bills on London, 60 days...$4 86½@$4 87@ $4 86½@$4 86¾@$4 86½@$4 87.	109¼
N. Y. Central & Hud...99⅜@99@99¼@99½@ 100¼	104
Chicago & R. I.......97⅜@97@97¼@97¾@98¾	111⅝
Pacific Mail.......43¼@44¼@43⅝@44⅝@44⅞	38½
St. Paul Common....34⅜@34@34⅜@34@35⅝	53⅜
St. Paul Preferred.....53@52@52½@53@54½	74¼
Western Union..72½@71⅝@71⅞@72¾@72⅞	90⅜
Union Pacific....26¼@25⅝@25⅞@26½@26¾	29
Lake Shore.......73¼@72⅛@72¼@73¼@73¾	93⅞
Toledo & Wabash..34⅞@34⅜@34¾@35¼@ 35¾	72½
North-western Common..37½@36⅞@36¾@38 @38⅞	71¼
North-western Pref..54½@54¼@55¼@55@55½	83¼
Delaware & Lack....106½@106⅝@107@107½	101½
N. J. Central......105½@105¾@105½@106	103⅜
Panama.......107½@108@110½@109½@110	113
Erie.........32⅝@32¼@32½@32¾@32¾	64⅞
Ohio & Mississippi..24½@24⅞@24¼@25@25¾	41
C., C. & I. C...17½@17@17⅛@17@17½@17¾	33¼
Harlem.........125@124@124½@125	129¼

*Ex-interest.

The import entries at this port of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) for the fiscal year just closed amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,210 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,211,665	June	$32,446,690
February	34,616,354	July 3	5,443,762
March	42,448,552	July 11	7,814,988
April	40,569,095	July 18	6,358,478
May	40,532,709		
Total to date			$240,442,293
For same period in 1873			233,174,266
For same period in 1872			244,601,289

The Produce Exports from this Port for the week amounted in value to $6,267,356. Total since Jan. 1, 1874, $158,635,219, against $150,601,911 for the same period of 1873, and $115,089,417 in 1872.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar the Specie Exports have been as follows:

January	$2,660,508	June	$6,913,755
February	2,980,862	July 3	541,000
March	2,527,822	July 11	1,095,747
April	2,467,005	July 18	484,623
May	12,775,800		
Total to date			$32,447,122
For same period in 1873			35,437,861
For same period in 1872			48,784,998

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold Interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,293	January	$9,752,251
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July 3	$1,570,800	July 3	$9,709,460
July 11	2,137,300	July 11	3,657,300
July 18	2,0?5,200	July 18	1,475,000
Total, 1874	$63,509,546	Total, 1874	$45,299,843

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the second week of July, 1874, were $173,200, against $187,450 for the corresponding week of 1873; showing a decrease of $14,250.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway makes the following exhibit of earnings: For week ending July 11, 1874, freight and passenger traffic, $8,697 19; for corresponding week of 1873, $9,295 70. Decrease this year for week, $598 51.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Principal and Interest in Gold.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, with Traffic Guarantee of Eastern Railroad Company, of Massachusetts, for sale by

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y.

Fairbanks, Brown & Co., 2 Milk st., Boston.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	24	Spirits Turp., bbls	420
Copper, bbls	3	Leather, sides	4,711
Cotton, bales	189	Stearine, pkgs	167
Flour, bbls	9,935	Tallow, pkgs	4
Meal, bbls	500	Butter, pkgs	3,585
Wheat, bushels	102,371	Cheese, pkgs	10,597
Corn, bushels	24,223	Oil-cake, pkgs	740
Oats, bushels	44,731	Pork, pkgs	235
Malt, bushels	8,400	Cutmeats, pkgs	259
Eggs, bbls	929	Lard, tcs	150
Beans, bbls	105	Lard, kegs	50
Hemp, bales	3	Starch, pkgs	1,580
Hops, bales	57	Tea, pkgs	883
Hides, No	191	Tobacco, hhds	1,021
Hides, bales	160	Tobacco, pkgs	153
Skins, bales	22	Wool, bales	493
Resin, bbls	1,827	Whisky, bbls	642

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair request at from 30c.@35c. for Yellow, ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, on, however, a very moderate demand, with Adamantine at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ℘ ℔.

COAL—The trade in all kinds has been on a restricted scale, since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $21; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5 and $6 ℘ ton.

COCOA—Has been quite dull at former figures, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Quoted off again ¼c. ℘ ℔., on a dull and nominal market.

COTTON—Has been nominally unchanged for early delivery, on a very slow movement; only 70 bales sold, all to spinners. For forward delivery trade has been less active, but at an advance of 1-16c. ℘ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bales, (of which 2,400 bales were last evening, and 6,900 bales to-day,) and 600 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16¼c.; August, 16⅜c.; September, 16 11-16c.; October, 16½c.; November, 16⅜c.; December, 16⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 189 bales, per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 1,182 bales....The week's exports hence have been 5,879 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,731,687 bales, (including 1,776,368 bales to great Britain and 955,319 bales to the Continent,) against 2,582,744 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16 1-16	16 1-16
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	18¾

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been comparatively slow of sale, with prices quoted irregular, and, in several instances, lower.

DYEWOODS—Have been quite moderately dealt in, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold, and Mexican do., $20, gold.

EGGS—Have been quite moderately sought after, within the range of 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported at 21c.@22c. for fair to prime stock.

FERTILIZERS—Have been without material change as to values, trade showing but little animation.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a shade easier in price, on a very slow movement in most kinds of stock, chiefly in a jobbing way, for home-trade purposes. Some export purchases were reported within our range, but of no considerable amounts, apart from 500 bbls. Red Winter Wheat Extra Indiana, for the English market, at $6 10, and 500 bbls. Extra Western, for the West Indies, at $6 50 ℘ bbl. The sales since our last have been 10,400 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 70@$6 30, chiefly at $5 80@$6 10; choice to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$6 85 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$6; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 75@$6 35, mainly at $5 90@$6 15; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 40, mainly at $5 85@$6 15; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range....Southern Flour dull and drooping; sales, 550 bbls., within the previous range....Rye Flour firm and in demand; sales, 350 bbls....Corn-meal steady; 380 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, closing heavily on a limited demand from all sources, shippers operating with reserve. Winter Wheat dull and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 37@$1 39 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, the latter rate for choice, closing at about $1 37 for good average samples; $1 35@$1 36 for No. 2 Milwaukee and Minnesota stock, closing with $1 35 as the best bid for prime boat-loads; $1 30½@$1 32 for No. 2 Northwest Spring; $1 28@$1 31 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 26@$1 35 for ungraded Spring, $1 33@$1 35 for Red Western; $1 50 for White do., and $1 40 for prime new Red Ohio, (one car-load.).... Corn has been quite brisk and quoted rather firmer as to price. The demand has been mainly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 254,000 bushels, at 78c.@79c. for fair to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 78½c.@79c. for sailing-vessel stock; 79½c.@80c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western; and 85c.@89c. for White do....Rye quiet. Canada, in store, offered at $1 12½, with $1 10 bid....Barley and Malt dull and unchanged....Oats lower and in less request, closing heavy. Sales have been reported of 37,000 bushels at 62½c.@64½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, closing at 64c. for very good average stock; 67c.@70c. for White Western, (the latter particularly dull.)....Feed in demand and quoted at from $19@$30 ℘ ton....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 17,715 bbls. Flour, 762,740 bushels Wheat, 769,142 bushels Corn.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 500 rolls Domestic, at 12¾c. Market steady but otherwise dull.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in liberal stock and limited demand, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 75c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 35 ℘ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 70c.@90c. Straw has been quiet since our last, with Oat quoted at 85c.@95c.; Wheat at 50c.@55c., and Rye at 50c.@75c., ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been rather inactive, but without material changes in values. The week's receipts have been 59,203 Hides, and 134 bales do.; sales, 32,255 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 835 Dry Entre Rios, 23½ ℔s., at 26½c., gold, 4 months; 3,295 Dry Concordia, 21¾ ℔s., at 26c., gold, cash, less 1½ ℘ cent.; 6,235 Dry Montevideo, 21 ℔s., at 25½c.; 8,305 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 19½ to 22 ℔s., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 815 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20 to 21¼ ℔s., at 21½c. to gold, 60 days, as they run; 2,605 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 ℔s., part at 23c., gold, 60 days, selected; 835 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 ℔s., at 21c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 1,000 Dry Corpus Christi, 23 ℔s., 2,325 Dry Texas, Western and Southern, 19 to 26 ℔s., on private terms; 2,300 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, part at 24c., currency, selected; 690 wet-salted California, 60 ℔s.; 725 Dry Havana, 45 ℔s.; 1,290 Dry Texas and New-Orleans, 60 ℔s.; 1,000 City and country slaughter, 65 to 70 ℔s., on private terms. And to-day, 420 Dry Western, 700 Dry Southern, 1,000 wet-salted Steer, 269 country Slaughter, and 500 Matamoras Kips on private terms. Stock in first hands, 138,000 Hides and 1,200 bales do., against 228,200 Hides and 848 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day at unaltered figures.

NAILS—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for most descriptions of stock, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 80@3 90; 8d. and 9d., $4@4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 55; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@6 15; 2d., $6 75@6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@4 15; Finishing stock, $4 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ℘ keg.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin dull, but held firmly on the basis of $2 15@$2 20 for Strained and good Strained. ....Of Tar, 350 bbls. Washington sold at $2 70 ℘ bbl. ....Spirits Turpentine unusually active, closing more firmly; sales, since our last, 1,465 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at 36½c.@37c. ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in rather more urgent request, in good part for forward delivery, with Western quoted at $46@$47, currency; City, $43 50@$44, gold. The week's receipts have been 1,549 sacks; exports, 3,203 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 5⅛c. for bulk, with sales of 1,000 bbls., and 8¾c.@8¾c. for shipping stock.... Refined sold here to the extent of 10,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 12⅜c.@12½c....Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 12⅛c.@12¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c....Naphtha, 7¼c.@7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, on a fairly active movement, chiefly speculative. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 250 bbls. Western Mess at $19 90; 50 bbls. Old Mess at $18, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted as in our last. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 3,500 bbls., August options, at $19 90, and 2,750 bbls., September, at $20. ....Dressed Hogs quoted firm at 8¾c.@8½c. for City, on a moderate inquiry....Cut-meats in demand at full rates; sundry small lots of City bulk stock sold within the previous range....Bacon quiet but firm. Sales, 11 bxs. at 10⅜c.@10½c. for Long Clear, and 10½c. for Short Clear....Lard has been less active, and at the close rather weak as to values. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western steam at 12c.; 250 tcs. Western Kettle at 12½c.; 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11⅞c., and small lots of refined, on the basis of 12½c.@12⅝c., for the Continent. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., July option, at 12c.; 1,000 tcs., August, at 12 1-16c., with September quoted at 12 1-16c....Beef quiet, but unchanged in price....Butter has been in limited demand, with State quoted about steady and Western rather weak. We quote the range on firkins, tubs and pails, from 22c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 16c.@23c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 14c.@28c. for fancy do. Supplies more liberal....Cheese has been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted; offerings restricted. State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 10½c.@12½c., chiefly at 11c.@12c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@11½c.; Western, 6c.@11½c. ℘ ℔....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 460 pks. Pork, 925 pks. Beef, 5,186 bxs. Bacon, 2,675 pks. Lard, 78,741 bxs. Cheese, and 600 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been slow of sale as a rule, yet quoted about steady, with Carolina at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75, free, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 12½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been generally in rather more demand since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10 Liverpool Fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues dull at 5⅛c.@5½c., gold.

SEED—Rough Flax has been in much more active demand, chiefly for crushing, but at lower prices, with sales reported of 1,000 bushels, to arrive within thirty days, on private terms, rumored at $2 07½, delivered from wharf. Contracts for equal to 15,900 bushels were also reported as having been made on the basis of $2 10 ℘ bushel, delivered. Other kinds dull, within the previous nominal range.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted. Receipts, 102 bales; sales 6,000 ℔s. Para, 6,000 ℔s. Puerto Cabello, and 6,000 ℔s. Central American on private terms. Goat have been in good request, and held with firmness. Receipts, 465 bales. Sales, 250 bales Curacoa, 75 bales Maracaibo, 50 bales Payta, and 35 bales Mexican, within our range. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Centra, American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c.@55c., currency, ℘ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 57½c., Matamoras, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 46c.@50c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.; Payta, 48c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 37½c.@40c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 50c. Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw steady on the basis of 7¾c.@8c. for fair to good refining, with sales, to-day, of 275 hhds. Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 400 hhds. Martinique at 7 13-16c., and 150 bxs. Clayed at 8⅜c. And, within a day or two, (not previously made public,) 1,500 hhds. Cuba, and 1,800 bxs. Clayed and Centrifugal within the previous range....Refined in good request and steady in price.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active at about previous prices. Sales equal to 197,000 ℔s. at 8c.@8 3-16c., the latter rate for (100 hhds.) prime City, deliverable within ten days....The week's exports have been 912 pks....Stearine, firm, but quiet at 13⅝c.@14c. for Western and City.

WHISKY—Steady at 98½c.; sales, 300 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather firmer for grain room on berth and charter, with a moderate demand noted for accommodation. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been in request at steady figures. Business otherwise comparatively quiet....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by rail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 7½d. ℘ bushel; 750 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℘ ℔.; and by steam, 570 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℘ ℔.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ℘ 56 ℔s.; 3,850 bxs. Cheese at 60s. ℘ ton. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Corn at 8½d. ℘ bushel; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 35s.; 1,000 tons Oil-cake on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 125 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d.; 250 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.@32s. 6d. Also a Russian ship, 750 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 3d. ℘ quarter. And a ship, 2,046 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 85s., with option of Havre....For London, an Italian bark, with about 2,500 bbls. Lubricating Oil, reported from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bxs. Cheese, on private terms....For an Irish port direct, a Norwegian bark, 277 tons, with about 1,900 quarters Grain reported from Baltimore, at 6s. ℘ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 261 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d., with privileges extending to the Continent; a Norwegian bark, 544 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do. at 5s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 514 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 6d., without gratuity, with the market generally quoted at 6s.@6s. 3d. for large and medium sized vessels; a Norwegian bark, 393 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 6s.; an Austrian bark, 453 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., at 6s. ℘ quarter. And a British ship, 1,199 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco at 85s....For the Continent direct a Norwegian bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 25,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, chiefly Corn, at 11d. ℘ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard at 30s.; 325 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 27s. 6d. for cases, and 30s. for hhds.; and 450 pks. Merchandise at current rates. Also, a bark, with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; and a German bark, 433 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. do., from do., reported on owner's account....For Antwerp, a German bark, with Provisions, &c., from Boston, at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, 50 hhds. Tallow, and 450 pks. Tobacco, on private terms; also, a German bark, 374 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 10½d. ℘ bbl....For Danzic, a Norwegian bark, 447 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ℘ bbl....For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 434 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian brig, 205 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Trieste, an Italian bark, hence, with about 2,650 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at $5 50....For Trinidad, P. S., a brig, 458 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at $1,375....For Vera Cruz, an American bark, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $5 ℘ ton....For Barbados, a brig, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 40c. ℘ bbl. For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $8 75....For Philadelphia, a bark, 341 tons, with Marble and Rags, from Leghorn, reported at $2,750; two brigs, 389 and 410 tons, with do., from do., at $2,950 and $3,300, and a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $875....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $875; and several schooners with Ice, from Kennebec, at $1 10 ℘ ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 167 bales; gross, 647 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,402 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 29,625 bales.

MOBILE, July 18.—Cotton weak; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2 bales; exports, coastwise, 60 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,237 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Cotton quieter; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 59 bales; gross, 59 bales; exports, coastwise, 753 bales; sales, 133 bales; stock, 9,857 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Low Middling, 15¾c.; receipts, 47 bales; shipments, 301 bales; stock, 10,053 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 241 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,652 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; offerings light; Middling, 15½c.; receipts, 9 bales; sales, 98 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 24 bales; stock, 735 bales.

GALVESTON, July 18.—Cotton weak and nominal; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 35 bales; stock, 5,898 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 18—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 5-16 ℘ cent., which is 3-16 ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway shares, 30¼.

5:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £3,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 8½d. ℘ gallon.

HAVANA, July 18.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas 294,000 bxs. and 12,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 5,800 bxs. and 195 hhds. Exported during the week, 17,000 bxs. and 2,300 hhds., including 8,000 bxs. and 2,100 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $42@$44 ℘ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $76@$78 ℘ quintal; Goshen, $84@$86. Flour, $30@$32. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $53@$60 ℘ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $41@$44 ℘ quintal; in tcs., $47@$48. Potatoes, $12 50@$13 ℘ bbl. Tallow, $25@$27 ℘ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $19@$20 ℘ arroba; White, $30@$33. Honey 11 reals ℘ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8@$8 50. Lumber—White Pine, $75@$80 ℘ M.; White Pine, $60@$75. Shooks nominal. Turpentine, 17c.@20c. ℘ ℔. Resin, $8 ℘ bbl. Hoops nominal. Freights nominal. Loading at Havana for the United States, ℘ box of Sugar, 75c.@$1; ℘ hhd. of Sugar, $3 75@$4; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50@$2 75; to Falmouth and orders, 27s. 6d.@30s. Loading at other ports on the north coast for the United States, ℘ hhd. of Sugar, $4 50@$5; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@35s.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; holders anxious to sell; No. 2 Spring, $1 11½@$1 11⅝, spot; $1 07@$1 08, July; closed at $1 07½@$1 07⅝; August, $1 04@$1 04½; No. 3 do., $1 05; Rejected, 98c. Corn quiet, but firm, and a shade higher at 62⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot or July; 61¾c. August; Rejected, 61½c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 closed at 50c., spot; 47¼c., July; 35c., August. Rye dull and lower at 90c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 02@$1 03 for No. 2 Spring. Pork active and higher; closed firm and strong with outside price bid; $19 95@$20 25, spot, July, or August; $20 50, September. Lard quiet and unchanged at 11¾c. Whisky sold at 95c. Freights dull and unchanged. On the open board, Wheat closed quiet at $1 11½@$1 11⅝c., July; $1 07⅝c., August. Corn quiet at 62½c., July; 61¾c., August. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 206,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 396,000 bushels Corn, and 26,000 Oats.

TOLEDO, July 18.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull and a shade lower at $1 46 for No. 1 White Wabash; $1 36 for New do.; August, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan $1 40; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 19; July, $1 18; August, $1 16; No. 1 Red, new, $1 28; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 17½; New, $1 18; July, $1 16; August, $1 14; September, $1 15; buyer August, $1 15½; No. 3 Red, $1 09; Rejected, $1 01; No. 1 Amber Illinois, new, $1 25; July, $1 23; No. 1 White Kentucky, $1 46; No. 2 do., $1 44. Corn firm and in fair demand at 68¾c. for High Mixed, spot; July, 68c.; August, 67½c.; September, 67c.; Low Mixed, 67½c.; White, 70c., August; Michigan, 68c.; no grade, 67c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 59c. for No. 2, spot; 42c. for New, August; 37c., September; Michigan, 59c. Freights dull; to Oswego, 5c. Receipts—32,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, and 20,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,400 bbls.; Wheat, 145,009 bushels; Corn, 84,000 bushels; Oats, 19,600 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 22,406 bushels; Corn, 189,536 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Rail shipments—Wheat, 8,475 bushels; Corn, 62,080 bushels; Oats, 52,521 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9c; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; Western Spring, $6@6 25; Bakers', $6 50@6 75; Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75. Wheat dull; sales of Sheboygan Spring at $1 30; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 34; No. 2 do. at $1 30. Corn dull; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 69c.@70c. Oats firm; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Provisions unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Best grades firm; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16@$1 20; Choice to Fancy, $1 25@$1 30. Corn firm and in fair demand at 65c.@67c. for No. 2 Mixed, according to location; 64c.@64½c. August. Oats higher and wanted at 64c. for No. 2; New, 60c. Rye lower at $1. Whisky firm at 95c. Provisions firm and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Live Hogs firm at $5 25@$5 50 for Light; $5 75@$6 25 for Heavy. Cattle steady at $2@$4 for Wintered Texans; $1 75@$4 for Cows and Heifers; $4 50@$6 for good to extra Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 18.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels extra White Michigan at $1 62; two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 36. Corn steady; sales of 1,000 bushels at 73c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c. to New-York. Lumber, $2 87½ to the Hudson; $3 62½ to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 30c. Lake Receipts—26,000 bushels Corn, 1,174,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,700 bushels Wheat, 25,400 bushels Corn, 1,125,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Butter and Eggs unchanged. Cheese dull; New-York State, prime, 11c.@12c. Western Reserve, prime, 10c.@11c.; Half-skims, 8c.@10c. Petroleum firmer; Refined, 12⅞c., cash, July and early August. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extra, $5 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, old, $1 30@$1 32; New, $1 40. Barley unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 82c.; Western Mixed, 80c.@81c. Oats unsettled; White, 73c.@75c.; Mixed, 72c. Whisky, 98c.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 10@$1 15; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady; Mixed, 67c.@70c. Oats steady at 58c.@67c. Rye firm at $1 05. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged at $20. Lard quiet but firm; Summer, 11¼c.; Kettle, 13c. for jobbing lots. Bulk meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 7½c. spot; 7¼c. buyer July; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Bacon quiet but firm at 8½c. for Shoulders; 10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides. Whisky strong and in good demand at 94c.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market moderately active; prices steady for common, firm for better grades; Butchers' sold at $2 50@$4 50; Stockers, $3 25@$4 25; Texans, $3@$5; Extra, $6 25; Shipments, 3,200. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market active to the extent of the offerings; prices strong and tending higher, at $5 85@$6 for common to medium; $6 15@$6 35 for good to choice; $6 40@$6 50 for extra. Shipments, 8,500. Sheep—Receipts, 90 head; market quiet and nearly nominal; sales at $2 75@$4 75.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 19; No. 2, $1 15¼, spot; $1 13¼, August; $1 08½, September. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 62¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 49½c. for No. 2. Rye firm and in fair demand at 96c. for No. 1. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 07, spot; $1 06, September. Pork, $20. Lard—Steam, 12c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm, and unchanged. Corn nominal; no receipts; Southern White, 93c.@95c.; Southern Yellow, 80c.@82c.; Western Mixed, 77½c.@78c. Oats quiet; Southern, 70c.@75c.; Western Mixed, 65c.; do White, 68c.@69c. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm, and unchanged. Western Butter firm; light receipts, at 23c.@24c. Coffee dull, nominal and unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm at $1.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 76c@80c. Oats dull and declining at 60c.@62c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $21 25. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c.; Plain, 14¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Lard, 13½c.@13¾c. Whisky, 94c.

DETROIT, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; $1 42 bid for Extra; $1 47 asked; No. 1 White, old, $1 39@$1 40; New, $1 25½; Amber Michigan, $1 15. Corn dull and lower at 70c. Oats in good demand at 57½c.@58c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at 81c.@86c. Oats firm, scarce, and higher, and wanted at 70c. Pork firm and scarce at $21 35. Lard firm at 12¾c.@13½c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Red Winter, Old, $1 25; New, $1 22; No. 2, Old, $1 20. Corn—Mixed quiet at 71c.@72c. Oats firm and steadier, at 63c. for No. 1 State; 61c. for No. 2; 64c. for White. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye nominally quoted at $1 10. Corn quiet; Western Mixed held at 80c. Barley Malt dull. Oats steady, with no receipts and a fair demand; sales of two cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 68c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 32c. Resin firm; $1 75 for Strained; $1 80 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Coffee in fair demand; stock, 7,500 bags; Ordinary to Prime, 19c.@23c. Cornmeal firm at $4 70@$15. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 110. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 40.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, July 18.—The demand for Wool has been good and prices have been fully sustained for all grades. Manufacturers having failed to induce holders of Fleece to accept lower prices, have been free purchasers at the current rates. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been near 50,000 ℔s. at 52c.@53c. for Medium, X, and XX, up to 60c. for XXX, and above. Michigan Fleece has been in demand, with sales of 53,000 ℔s. at 49c.@52c., and for all desirable Fleeces now offering there has been a very good demand, the transactions of the week indicating a much larger business than any in the trade expected. Offers for large lots, at some concessions, have been refused, sufficient to have cleared the market of all the Fleece Wool received. The supply of Wisconsin and other Western Fleeces is as yet quite small, and the transactions in this description have, in consequence, been quite limited. The clip of the country is fast passing into the hands of manufacturers. Already the bulk of the California Wool has been disposed of, and if the present demand for Fleece Wool continues, stocks in the interior and on the sea-board must soon become reduced to a much lower point than is usual in the season. The transactions in June and July have been much larger than we have ever had to report, and these large movements must soon have an important influence on the market. The balance of the clip now at the West is held for extreme prices, and it is useless to talk of concessions here when the article could not be replaced from any point at the current rates. Delaine and Combing Fleeces continue in demand. The sales include upward of 30,000 ℔s., at 55c.@60c. for Washed, and 45½c.@46c. for unwashed; and all available Wools are readily disposed of in this range. California Wool still meets with a fair demand, and prices are steady and firm. The sales include 351,000 ℔s. Spring, at 32c.@40c. There is a fair assortment of California Wool on the market. The bulk of the clip is already in the hands of manufacturers, and for what is left, holders are confident that good prices will be realized. Pulled Wools have been quiet, but the sales have been at full previous prices; Super and Extra Pulled selling at 42c.@58c.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—The Printing Cloths market was dull during the week, with sales, however, of 56,200 pieces on a basis of 5¾c. for Standard and Extra 64x64 goods.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Third Monday motion calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Carlotta Shotwell, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Graff vs. Swinnerton; memorandum. Legree vs Legree; memorandum. Fanny Gheck vs. Moritz Gheck; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff. Griene vs. Griene; memorandum. Donnelly vs. Hene; memorandum. In the Matter of Anderson; memorandum. Matter of Hellfeld; memorandum for counsel. Pugh vs. Frees; memorandum. Musback vs. Ficke; explanation wanted. In the Matter of Manning; motion denied—memorandum. Hall vs. Tremby; motion denied, $10 costs. Rockland County Nitroglycerine Company vs. Sweet; motion denied with $10 costs. Werden vs Waldeck; motion granted on conditions.

HOW JOHN SMITH GETS HIS HATS.

John Smith was caught on Saturday night emerging from the window of Henry Harris' hat store, No. 371 Eighth avenue, with one hat in his possession. He effected an entrance by breaking a pane of glass in the window. Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held Smith in [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FAUSTUS AND MEPHISTOPHELES.—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL—ROBERT MACAIRE.—Mr. George Darrell and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

It has been found necessary at last to decree in Spain severe measures similar to those enforced in Cuba. All Spain is declared to be in a state of siege; the estates of Carlists are to be sequestrated, with certain liens thereon in favor of families of Republicans killed in battle, and finally, a reserve force of 125,000 men is ordered. These decrees involve military law, confiscation, and conscription. They are extreme expedients, and clearly indicate the severity of the strain which the Carlist war causes in Spain, as well as the determination of the Government to spare nothing to crush the cause of Don CARLOS.

Hon. EUGENE HALE, accepting the nomination in the Fifth District of Maine, very naturally called the attention of his constituents to the performances of the lately-successful Democracy in neighboring States. Connecticut and New-Hampshire furnished him an excellent text. In those two States the Democrats, fairly intoxicated by their unexpected opportunities, have run a race to see which should suggest the most violent means by which they may fortify their present position. In Connecticut, however, the Democrats have paused before restoring the ancient abuse of County Clerks' certificates of residence. It was formerly a custom to issue these certificates for the use of those who changed their place of abode. Democratic Clerks issued vast numbers of these in blank, to be filled up and voted upon all over the State. It was proposed to go back to this system; but some of the cooler heads have counseled caution, and it is thought that the Connecticut Democracy will be contented with a less conspicuous attack on the purity of the ballot.

The report that the owners of the rescued steamer *Amérique* will appeal from the decision awarding $500,000 to the salvors, is credible. The company have held that the abandonment of the ship was unnecessary, and the dismissal of Capt. ROUSSEAU was, therefore, inevitable under the circumstances. The value of the ship and cargo was about $1,000,000; the claim of the salvors was equal to one-half of that amount. Marine law declares that salvage implies that a reasonable amount shall be retained by the owners of the derelict ship, and, on the other hand, that the salvors shall be requited as liberally as the property will allow. In England, where this case has been adjudicated, one-third of the total value is all that has been usually allowed except in special cases. The maximum allowance has been the costs, losses, and one-half the value of the property saved, although the ship be derelict. In the case of *L'Amérique* the property was absolutely abandoned; the officers made no preparations to return to the vessel. Therefore the court allowed one-half the value of the ship and cargo, leaving the costs of the salvors out of the question. This is all that the salvors claimed; and it is natural that the owners, who regard the abandonment of the ship as needless, should demur to the verdict.

Congress meant to settle finally the much-vexed question of "unexpended balances," but, according to Controller TAYLOR, it has not done so. Heretofore it has been the practice of many of the departments—perhaps of all—to allow the unexpended balances of appropriations to remain and collect into a fund which gradually grew up outside of the annual appropriations. Congress, by a law enacted June 20, 1874, required that all such balances remaining on the books for two fiscal years shall be covered into the Treasury. But it happens that by a law enacted only four days before this it was provided that certain appropriations for the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments should be excepted from any such covering clause. The First Controller holds that, as the law of June 20 is latest in date and is peremptory in terms, the exceptions made in the law of June 16, being inconsistent with the later law, are null and void. Of course, "permanent, specific appropriations," such as those for the collection of customs, payment of interest on the public debt, &c., are yet excepted from the operation of the law of June 20, 1874, being therein mentioned. But it is a little curious that the troublesome question is not yet successfully disposed of, though there was every intention to settle it.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury is not specially pleased with the result of the examination which he has been able to give to the Secret Service Bureau. In connection with the District safe burglary there has been prosecuted some general inquiry into the value and cost of that bureau. The conclusion is that the Secret Service is very expensive, and that its net results are not large enough to warrant the cost. It is hardly fair to jump at this verdict without more evidence than has been made public. Nevertheless, the weak point about the whole case is that the disbursement of the Secret Service has, practically, no supervision. It cannot be expected that the Secretary shall familiarize himself with all the details of the service; and after the matter has passed out of his hands the responsibility disappears among numerous subordinates. There is no detailed report of disbursements, and the temptation to extravagance is very great, to say the least. There is a growing popular distrust of all forms of detective espionage in public affairs, and it is natural that the new Secretary should look coldly on any plan to continue the Secret Service Bureau on its present basis of operations.

"THE NEW PARTY."

Are we, then, to have a new political party? Nobody seems willing to acknowledge any share in the formation of one, if there be so much as the preliminary steps taken to secure it. There are whispers in the air and inexplicable references in the newspapers, as if such an organization were in process of completion; and some serious politicians seem willing to defer pending questions to a power that is expected to rise up in the land. Here and there we light upon fragments of advice intended for the new party—when it shall come. The hapless organization that nominated Mr. GREELEY in 1872 has been absorbed; and yet discontented, restless men wait confidently for some such another phenomenon; as we should say, "It has been arranged to have a lunar eclipse next week," taking no account of the forces needed to bring it to pass. There is so much sound counsel ready to the hand of the party-maker, it seems a pity that it should be wasted. Platforms and principles warranted to stand any amount of wear and tear are more abundant than candidates—which is saying a great deal.

The latest contribution to this sort of literature is a paper in the *North American Review*, written by Mr. BROOKS ADAMS, one of a numerous family famed for Cassandra-like utterances. Mr. ADAMS presents once more the time-worn problem, Is this Government a compact between the States, or is it national, based on the consent of the people, and deriving its power directly from them? The elasticity with which the nation has adjusted itself to different solutions of this question does not so much engage the attention of Mr. ADAMS as the danger he sees in an attempt to avoid the whole issue by a conspiracy. To lead to his gloomy conclusions the essayist rapidly runs up the thread of national history from 1789 to the present day. The relation which the General Government should bear to the several States is claimed to be the one great controversy in American politics. The furious dissensions of JEFFERSON and HAMILTON were among the earlier symptoms of this conflict. The question of internal improvements embodied the same problem in 1801, in 1812, and in 1828. Nullification in 1832 and secession in 1860 were only other forms of the identical discussion, and now we are called upon to face the old struggle narrowed to this point.

The evils of which he complains are not the discovery of Mr. ADAMS; the arrangement of the premises and the historical statement are his own. Nor is the process of reasoning by which he arrives at his alarming conclusions quite new. The tyranny of party organization and the abuse of the caucus, he thinks, lie near the source of all our woes; but the theory of party organization and caucus he does not consider wholly evil. Office-holders, he complains, control the primary meetings; these in turn control the conventions by which is set in motion the machinery that fills State and national offices. A strange fear of breaking old ties holds the members of a party together; and nominations by a dominant party are equivalent to election. Thus a central power reaches out from Washington, and "captures" a State through the caucus and the convention, Federal patronage and its prominces being liberally used to accomplish this end. This is Mr. ADAMS' view of the case, and he considers rotation in office an element of corruption necessary to the success of the whole. As instances by way of illustration, the essayist presents Louisiana subjected to KELLOGG's rule, and Massachusetts shrinking from the bold advances of Gen. BUTLER through the Boston Custom-house.

In the gradual corruption of the sources of judicial power, Mr. ADAMS sees another cause for grave alarm. Having sketched the spectacle of the Executive reduced to impotence by the Legislature, he calls attention to the violation of judicial sanctity by that body. He argues that the Legislature, by reconstructing the courts, or the Legislature and the Executive, by the creation and appointment of new Judges, may hold the highest tribunals at their mercy, and cause that to be declared law which suits their views. In support of this branch of his argument he adduces the legal-tender cases in which the United States Supreme Court—after the number of Judges had been increased by act of Congress and appointment by the President—reversed its own decision in the famous cause of HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD.

It is clear, then, that Mr. ADAMS sees calamity to the Republic from the doings of a junta who may secure seats in the Senate, and, by crafty use of power filched from feeble Presidents, and the manipulation of the caucus, capture the several States, destroy local independence, and finally overturn the Supreme Court. To these conclusions is he forced, and he refuses us the least crumb of comfort, except what may be derived from the moral reflection that such a system, though successfully established, cannot long endure, because it is wrong. Consolidation he considers inevitable; that form which he perceives approaching is the worst possible, as it places absolute power in the hands of demagogues. Therefore, it is argued, we must at once strike the evil at the root. We must have, the writer thinks, a strong President who will control Congress; rotation in office must be stopped, and placemen forbidden to mingle in politics; and some means must be devised for loosening the garrote of the party caucus. We do not see that any considerable part of this belongs to "The Platform of the New Party," as Mr. ADAMS entitles his essay. The "strong President," he thinks, is first wanted; the next remains in abeyance. As we have said before, the whole case has been often stated, though not always so well. The remedy for all these ills, whether they be exaggerated or not, lies obviously with the people. Our essayist admits that the admirable theory of the caucus has been perverted, not destroyed. He would have it restored to its primitive power and purity *somehow*. Just how to do this, we take it, he would commend to the wise ingenuity of the New Party.

ROUMANIA.

A good illustration of the continuity of history is to be found in a cable telegram, published on Friday, announcing that the Governments of Austria and Russia have agreed to open negotiations looking to the recognition of the independence of Roumania by Turkey. This has not only been for the last half century one of the "burning questions" of European politics, but to understand its true bearings one must go back to the time when the legionaries of TRAJAN were settled there to guard the frontier of the empire against the inroads of the Sarmatæ. The Danubian principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, consolidated by the Sultan's firman of November, 1861, under the title of Roumelia, or Roumania, (Roman land,) comprise the territory known to the ancients as Thrace. Descendants of the Italian legions, the inhabitants jealously preserve their corrupted Roman tongue, and retain their ancient pride in Roman lineage. The vast majority of the population belong to the Greek Church, and the outbreak of the Crimean war found them living under the protectorate of Russia. One of the objects of the war was to put a stop to the Russian propaganda among the Sclave population of Turkey, which had found its basis of operations in the Danubian principalities. Accordingly, under the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, concluded at the close of the war, the independence of the principalities was secured. The allies imagined that they had thus created the solid barrier of a State entirely destitute of Sclavonic sympathies between the Sclave populations on either side of it, and had thus effectively neutralized any intrigues for the ultimate union of the Sclave race under the Russian sceptre.

The Treaty of Paris intrusted the population of Moldavia and Wallachia with the power of electing their own ruler, leaving them, however, no choice to dispense with a royal head of the State. Col. COUZA was elected "Hospodar" or Lord of the principalities in 1859, and he assumed sovereign power under the title of Prince ALEXANDER JOHN I. The tyrannical exercise of authority by this worthless potentate ended in the revolution of February, 1866, which drove him from the throne and the country. About that time Prince BISMARCK had made up his mind about the necessity of going to war with Austria, and was engaged in securing, by a skillful appeal to the ambition of NAPOLEON III., the promise of at least neutrality on the part of France in the coming struggle. The retention by Austria of about a million of Roumanians within her own empire had kept open the resentment of the principalities against that power. The vacancy of the Roumanian throne presented, therefore, an excellent opportunity for bringing under Prussian influence another State on the frontiers of Austria. The Emperor NAPOLEON was accordingly persuaded that a Prussian Colonel of dragoons—Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen—would be a most excellent candidate for the suffrages of the Roumanian people. The other treaty Powers were as easily persuaded to accede to the arrangement as France, and as the Roumanian leaders had no better candidate of their own, Prince CHARLES was, after the empty form of a plebiscitum, in 1866, declared duly elected. His title of Domnu, or Domnitor, affords a curious illustration of the survival of Italian forms of speech in the old Roman colony.

With the advent of Prince CHARLES came Prussian officers, Prussian military organization, and Prussian weapons. After the collapse of the Austrian Empire at Sadowa, patriotic Roumanians began to perceive what a fine piece of diplomatic strategy had been the placing of a Hohenzollern upon the throne of their country. The more they thought about this move, the more they felt inclined to resent it, and the popularity of Prince CHARLES rapidly waned. When Prussia became engaged in war with France, the sympathies of the Roumanians went very decidedly with the latter power, and when, at the close of the war, the German residents of Bucharest got up a celebration in honor of victory, some rather riotous counter-demonstrations were made by the people of the capital. This evidence of insubordination was followed by the nomination of a less liberal Cabinet, by a dissolution of the representative body, and by a curtailment of the popular liberties guaranteed by the constitution of 1866. Since that time, Roumania has been governed somewhat on the Prussian drill-sergeant principle, to its own benefit, perhaps, but certainly to the discontent of its people.

Last year the question of how far Roumania could be held to be independent of Turkey threatened to bring the Sublime Porte into collision with a State which it persists in regarding as a dependency. Roumania claimed and exercised the right of concluding treaties with foreign Powers, and in sending an Ambassador to Berlin still further emphasized its pretensions to be considered a thoroughly independent State. Precisely what is meant by this new-found solicitude of Austria and Russia for the independence of Roumania it is somewhat difficult to conjecture. In opening up the Black Sea to her cruisers, Russia has already broken through one of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, and it would have been quite intelligible had she wished to neutralize another by recovering her old protectorate over the principalities. Her last move may amount pretty much to this, but in the absence of any details on the subject, that can only be given as a conjecture. One thing is clear, that diplomacy has again taken hold of one of the subjects in European politics most likely to lead to dangerous complications.

CITY POOR IN SUMMER.

Winter is always the season when the poor receive most sympathy. It is undoubtedly the time when they are most in need of it. But the privations and sufferings of the poor, though usually greatest in Winter, are not confined to that portion of the year. To those of them, at least, who live in cities, the Summer also brings severe and distressing hardships. Some of our hot weather, even to a family occupying the whole of a house containing fifty or a hundred thousand cubic feet, with all possible facilities for keeping cool, situated in a wealthy part of the City, with a street—shall we say clean?—in front of it, is productive of sensations a good deal beyond what would be expressed by the mere word "discomfort." But yet the inmates of such residences have no idea what hot weather in a city really is. The atmosphere *from* which they flee in July and August, is one *to* which the inhabitants of tenement-houses would gladly betake themselves if they had the opportunity. The contrast between the rich man's mansion in the City and his country seat is in this respect—for we do not, of course, allude to other points of difference—not half so great as that between the crowded tenement-house and the City mansion.

But direct suffering from the heat is not the only evil which hot weather brings upon the poor of a city. The coolest and most healthy Summer in New-York is more productive of disease and death among them than the most fatal cholera season is to the inhabitants who are in good circumstances. A very large part of the frightful mortality among the inmates of crowded tenement-houses happens, as is well known, in July and August. We have become accustomed to the figures which represent this mortality, as people during a war become familiar with the figures that indicate the numbers of killed and wounded. There are many persons who feel, in regard to the thousands of the poor carried off by sickness in hot weather, as individuals who are out of harm's way themselves sometimes do about soldiers—that it is their business to be killed, and that they are used to it, and do not mind it much. But disease and death among the poor in a city in Summer are facts to which the poor themselves cannot close their eyes. Nor is it much consolation to a laboring man and his wife, when they see child after child suffering and dying, to know that their neighbors have met with similar afflictions. There would be few evening parties in Fifth avenue, in Winter, if the rate of mortality there in Summer were anything like what it is in some of the districts inhabited by the working people. The poor cannot manifest their grief by abstaining from giving or going to fashionable assemblages; but this does not show that sorrow has, in their case, no depth, and suffering no intensity.

There were in this City in 1873 from 5,000 to 7,000 more deaths than there would have been if our death-rate had been the same as that of London, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. This difference was almost entirely among the poor. So far as can be gathered from any statistics that we have, and from the observation of men whose judgment on the subject is worthy of confidence, the portion of the community who are in easy circumstances live about as long in New-York as in any of the cities we have named. On the other hand, the mortality among some portions of the poor is such as would, if the same rate extended throughout the whole community, in a very few years completely depopulate the City. Of this mortality the deaths in Summer, especially among little children, constitute, as every well-informed person is aware, an exceedingly large proportion.

We said, at the beginning of this article, that the Winter was the season in which the poor most needed sympathy. We wish, before concluding, to qualify that remark. It applies, we think, only to the extremely poor and destitute. Laboring people who are able sufficiently to supply themselves with food, clothing, and fuel, generally suffer more on account of their poverty in hot than in cold weather. The appliances for keeping warm in Winter are within their resources. The means of going out of town in Summer, or of obtaining quarters sufficiently spacious to be comfortable in the City, are hopelessly beyond their reach.

HOPE NOT SHUT OUT.

Sir WALTER CROFTON has written an important letter to Dr. HARRIS, Secretary of the New-York Prison Association, suggesting a mode by which the best features of the "Irish Prison System" could be introduced into the New-York prisons, without too great a change in their administration. The obstacles which must be overcome in order to effectually transplant the Irish system to this country are, the overcrowded condition of our prisons, the want of any Police force capable of supervising the prisoners after their discharge, and, worse than all, the subjection of prison-administration to politics.

Sir WALTER, keeping these great obstacles carefully in view, still suggests what he conceives may be a practicable plan. The essential thing in the Crofton system, it must be remembered, is the application of hope and probationary tests to the prisoner during his confinement. But he is not, while under these moral influences, to consider himself a "victim of society," or in any sentimental light. On the contrary, his first experience is of pain and penalty—of dull, hard, solitary confinement—to show him that he has broken law, and to put his mind into a proper frame to receive probation afterward. In the Irish prisons, he is put for a year or more under probation, in a separate prison, and his daily marks for conduct and industry determine, to a certain extent, the length of his imprisonment. Sir WALTER proposes, in view of the overcrowded state of our State prisons, (there having been, on the 1st of January, 1874, 5,780 prisoners in nine of our prisons,) to select a certain number of long-sentenced prisoners who were known for general good conduct, and inform them that if, within the next six months, they gave distinct evidences of good conduct and industry, they would be liberated a year or some other period in advance of their sentence. Each day's work in these six months, if satisfactory in amount and accompanied with good conduct, should entitle the prisoner to one mark. He would thus earn, if well-behaved, 182½ marks in this period, which would be so many days deducted from his sentence. Each mark lost would be a day lost in regaining his liberty. The convict would thus lead his prison life under the same great incentives of hope and reward which act upon every one in outside life. His hard work and self-control and regularity and character would bring him such fruits as they bring to each of us—more enjoyment, more independence, more respect, and more happiness. In place of treading the round of a penal tread-mill, cursing society which punished him, and gaining no moral force—finishing his term with the same vices under which he began it, and embittered against every one—he closes his sentence a better and more self-controlled man, and with many pleasant feelings toward those who have disciplined and instructed him. He goes forth better fitted for the duties of life than when he went in—a sadder and wiser man.

To accomplish this moral training, however, a separate department is needed in every prison, where the probationary prisoners could be placed away from the others. Then, though Sir WALTER does not venture to suggest it, we should like to see the outside probation which has been tried so successfully at Lusk, near Dublin, attempted here; that is, a gang of probationers put each day at some work without the walls on their *parole*, or individuals sent out on errands to test their self-control and character. The great difficulty in "institutional" training is to secure real force of character; you can have apparent virtues enough, but to implant self-control, which can stand trial, is the rub. This "probation" tests the convict's professions and apparent principles. CROFTON's suggestions in regard to "supervision" show how little he understands the difficulties in this country, and reveal what must always be the weak point of the Irish system in the United States. He would have the discharged prisoners report "monthly," as they do in Ireland, and be prepared to prove before any magistrate their means of livelihood, &c.; or that the Police or special agents should supervise them, and then have them understand that any violation of the conditions of their liberation would render them liable to serve out the full term of their imprisonment.

A discharged "probationer" in New-York could in a month earn enough to put himself in California or Colorado, and thenceforth no mortal would know anything of him. Police supervision would be almost impossible. Indeed, he has but to step over into New-Jersey, and it would be difficult to get at him if he refused to "report." No constable or agent, or even local minister or clergyman, could follow him up or look after him. He would be absorbed in the community. The most that could be done would be for the Judges, if he was convicted for any new offense, or even brought up under suspicious circumstances, to sentence him (if he were recognized) to fill out his term. This would be a check, but nothing like so serviceable as the supervision in Ireland. The main trust of the system in this country must be in so developing character during the prison years, and in so elevating the character of the prisoner, that he will fall naturally into the ways of virtue. This, we believe, the Crofton system could do, even in our politically-governed prisons. We trust that the experiment may be tried, and we wish it might be tried, above all, with those pests of society, the "revolvers" of our New-York City prisons, only giving them longer terms if they relapsed.

AN OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

People living at a distance can have scarcely any conception of the down-trodden and oppressed condition of many portions of the South. We do not refer now to their political but to their social status. Privileges that Southern gentlemen have exercised from time immemorial they now find themselves bereft of, and they are even forced to forego customs that might be ranked with the very necessaries of life. For example, two Southern gentlemen can no longer settle a personal difficulty in the usual fashion without exciting a great deal of unpleasant comment and interference, extending even in some States to their being arrested and put on bail. Take the case of Congressman SLOSS. That eminent statesman, on returning to his home in Northern Alabama, found that a young gentleman named LONG had been making uncomplimentary remarks about his family. Under the circumstances nobody can deny that the honorable SLOSS behaved with distinguished decorum and self-restraint. On this point Tuscumbia is all but unanimous. He might have made himself ridiculous by challenging Mr. LONG, or obnoxious to the public comfort by engaging with him in a street fight. But he did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he kept his temper, made no fuss, but quietly loaded his double-barreled shot-gun, sat down at his second-story window, and the first time Mr. LONG went by tastefully and unobtrusively riddled him with an ounce or so of buckshot.

There is a statesman to be proud of. No noise, no undignified brawling in the streets, but a well-conceived, artistic, and, if we may use the term, really elegant bit of assassination from the sacred shelter of the domestic hearth. CHARLES IX., of blessed memory, picking off the fleeing Huguenots from his palace balcony, might not be ashamed to stand as a model for Mr. SLOSS. And how did the ungrateful authorities show their appreciation of this fine piece of self-denial? By arresting and putting him under bail. Mr. SLOSS might well be pardoned for shaking from his feet the dust of this uncongenial town; the more so as Mr. LONG is said to be recovering, and will be likely to make Tuscumbia for some time to come a singularly unhealthy place of residence for her distinguished Representative.

Even more painful is the outrage on personal liberty recorded in the case of Mr. QUEANT. This gentleman is a merchant in the town of Beauregard, and until lately was aided in the details of his business by young Mr. JOSEPH DICKERSON, son of an old and worthy citizen, Mr. J. S. DICKERSON. Young Mr. JOSEPH, however, had, in the vague language of the local paper, "some kind of difference" with Mr. QUEANT, and left his employment. Shortly the awful rumor spread that "Mr. QUEANT had made disparaging remarks about his former clerk." At last it came to young Mr. JOSEPH's ears. Of course, he did at once the only thing to be done under the circumstances. He summoned a council of friends, including the Town Marshal and his father, and proceeding to Mr. QUEANT's store, did there, in the presence of these witnesses, solemnly and in due form pronounce Mr. QUEANT a liar. Thereupon, says the local paper, with a grave circumlocution befitting the occasion, "pistols were brought into requisition," the two gentleman passed out into the yard and—the elder DICKERSON and the Town Marshal apparently looking tranquilly on—"commenced firing." Luck was against young Mr. JOSEPH, who fell with a ball in his head, and died in three hours. Now, just for this, Mr. QUEANT has been arrested, although Mr. DICKERSON *père* and the Town Marshal are ready to swear that everything was properly conducted.

Yet there are people who tell us the South is free, when even an attorney cannot shoot one of his learned brethren, as in Memphis the other day, without being immured in what the local paper would doubtless call "a loathsome dungeon," for as much as an hour or two. If this sort of thing continues, it will soon be impossible for any Southern gentleman to commit murder without as much inconvenience, as let us say, a bank clerk is put to with us when he takes a fancy to "temporarily divert" from the funds of the bank twenty or thirty thousand dollars. It is not the being bailed in either case which constitutes the real oppressive measure, but the notoriety, which must to every sensitive nature make even murder and theft seem luxuries almost too costly.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Paris telegram says that Sicily is overrun by armed bands, aiming at the separation and independence of the island.

A cricket match recently played between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was won by the former in one inning, with ninety-two runs to spare.

A special telegram from Vienna alleges that there are indications of an Austro-Russian alliance designed as a safeguard against Prussian schemes of aggrandizement.

It appears from latest returns that the number of persons in England who have received poor law relief this year shows a diminution of seven per cent. since the same period last year.

The purchase money for Northumberland House, at Charing Cross, London, to the amount of £497,000, has recently been paid, and the destruction of the old historical place has begun. The celebrated lion is to be re-erected at Sion House.

Herr Offenbach, the composer, has brought an action against the *Pays* for calling him a Jew and a Prussian spy. As he did not claim damages, the *Pays* was condemned only to publish the sentence of the court in vindication of the composer's honor in its own columns and in two other papers.

A man named Patrick Kennedy, private in the Queen's County Militia, has been arrested on a charge of tampering with the allegiance of the soldiers in the Galway garrison. The prisoner went to Galway as a dealer in tweeds, and offered the soldiers plain clothes and money if they deserted. He is also charged with being a Fenian emissary.

The French Government has decided to erect a monument near the Swiss frontier in commemoration of the generous course of conduct which was adopted by Switzerland toward the prisoners of Bourbaki's army. The monument will represent "Exhausted France confiding her children to Switzerland."

The house of a man named Taylor, residing at Crogan, near Phillipstown, King's County, was attacked lately by an armed party and the outer door broken open. The assailants, being unable to force open the inner door, fired through it and wounded Taylor in the breast. The outrage is attributed to a dispute between him and his sister, he having married recently, while she insists on her right to remain in the house and to have a share of the land.

The West Indian regiments in the Ashantee campaign did not resist the effects of the climate so well as the English. A private correspondent, writing to his brother, an officer in the army, and dated from Cape Coast, says: "Since Sir Garnet Wolseley left, six officers have died and nine have been invalided home; one Sergeant is dead, and four have been invalided home. Besides these, the doctor has died, one Control officer dead, two invalided, and another one going by the next mail." All this in the First West India Regiment.

A royal decree, dated the 3d inst., has been published in the *Italian Official Gazette*, imposing duty on all foreign merchandise entering Italian territory, and on all national or nationalized merchandise sent abroad. The duty is fixed at 10 centesimi per each package of whatever dimensions, per 1,000 kilogrammes in the case of loose merchandise, and per head of horses, mules, asses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs, alive or dead. The duty is not chargeable in cases of temporary importation and exportation of animals for pasture or work, or of corn conveyed to mills for grinding.

We learn by a letter from St. Petersburg, that one day lately, the body of the Russian courier who left Peking for Kiachta, with the mail-bags for Europe, was found in the snow in the Mongolian Desert, frozen to death. The mails were not found with him, but have safely come to hand at Kiachta, and been sent on to Europe, from which it is inferred that the corpse had been first discovered by some Mongolian traveler, who had taken on the mail-bags with him and delivered them unopened and in safety. "Such an accident," says the writer of the letter, "has never happened before, though the postal overland service has now been carried on this way for many years, and with wonderful regularity."

What is the world coming to, asks a German correspondent, if Royalty itself cannot escape being hooted in the streets of Berlin? A day or two ago the Princes Frederick William and Henry, the two eldest sons of the Crown Prince and the Princess Victoria, were passing from their morning ride through an unfrequented street, when they came unexpectedly upon a crowd of ragamuffins. The low Berliner has a particular dislike to civilians on horseback, and never fails to greet them with derisive jeers, backed up—if the occasion is favorable—by a stone or a brickbat. The two Princes were dressed like any other young gentlemen, and the rabble not recognizing them, or pretending not to do so, at once raised the usual cries of "Sunday swells," "Tailors," "Get inside," &c., (of course, in Berlin equivalents.) The Princes looked angry, but, as the hooting increased all the more, they were at last obliged to beat a retreat, leaving the victory to the strong.

It is not generally known that a diplomatic conflict is pending between Great Britain and Austria. The Austrian Finance Minister, Baron de Pretis de Cogusdo, tried to revive the languishing manufactures of Bohemia and Moravia by some restrictive regulations. The German Empire, as is well known, requires all customs duties to be paid in gold, and as the price of this metal is always considerably higher than that of silver, Baron De Pretis demanded that the duties on imports from the German frontiers should likewise be paid in gold. Not content with this success, he laid a similar proposal before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order that negotiations on the subject might at once be begun at the different courts. But, before any further step had been taken, and merely acting on the report, the Ambassadors of England and Holland, Sir Andrew Buchanan and Baron Heckeeren, at once protested verbally against any such regulation. So the matter stands at present, and it remains to be seen what Count Andrassy will do next.

OBITUARY.

HON. SAMUEL WILLISTON.

Hon. Samuel Williston, one of the largest manufacturers and most public-spirited citizens of Massachusetts, died in the village of East Hampton, which he founded, on Saturday, in the eightieth year of his age. His ancestors were noted for longevity on both sides, his father having lived to the age of ninety-three, his paternal grandfather to the age of eighty-seven, his mother to the age of eighty-two, and her father to the age of 103. He was the son of a clergyman, as was his father, and his mother was the daughter of a clergyman. His father's salary never exceeded $300 per annum, and accordingly he was compelled early in life to look out for himself. From the age of ten to sixteen he labored upon a farm in Summer, earning at the last $7 a month, and looking upon this as a large sum. A portion of the Winters he worked in a clothier's shop, and acquired the trade. His schooling was confined to the regular Summer and Winter terms of the district school till he was ten years of age, and then to the Winter term until he was sixteen. Subsequently, although dependent on his own exertions for support, he made much of his limited opportunities, and found means to spend one term at the academy at Westfield, and, having a desire to go to college, with a view of entering the ministry, he afterward entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. But he had hardly begun his course of study there when he was forced to give it up by the failure of his eyesight, and he returned to labor on the farm; then became a clerk in West Springfield and New-York, till at length, discouraged by the state of his eyes and his general health, he returned to his father's farm, and settled down, as he supposed, for life, running in debt for the tools with which he worked. For four years he carried on the farm, teaching school in the Winter, thus earning a comfortable living, but having no particular prospects for the future. In the Spring of 1822, he being then twenty-seven years of age, he met what the Springfield *Union* terms the turning-point in his life, for then he was married to Miss Emily Graves, daughter of Elnathan Graves, a Williamsburg farmer, and sister of the present Elnathan Graves, of Williamsburg. She, indirectly, was destined to introduce him to fortune. In illustration of his limited means at that time, it is said by Prof. Tyler in his history of Amherst College that Mr. Williston was married in a coat that he had already worn two years for Sundays and holidays, and the pair took no bridal tour or any journey whatever after their marriage. In 1826 Mrs. Williston, in order that she might escape some of the drudgery of household labor, and also have means for more generous charitable contributions, began to cover lasting buttons, a business which grew upon her hands, and extended to her neighbors through all that section, and at length, a dozen years later, assumed such proportions that the aid of machinery and water power had to be invoked, and the foundation was at last permanently laid for the present industries of East Hampton, and for Mr. Williston's prosperity. The button factory, greatly enlarged from the first, is still in existence and doing a thriving business. To this was added, many years ago, a factory for making suspenders and other elastic goods, which has also been very successful, and of late years Mr. Williston, with others, has been largely engaged in various branches of cotton manufacturing, running several large mills. Though he has been for many months in feeble health, he continued to pay attention to the details of the different concerns to the day of his death. But it was not as a money-maker chiefly that Mr. Williston was remarkable. Early in life he consecrated no inconsiderable part of his gains for investment for benevolent purposes. He established Williston Seminary in 1841, and has given it its entire endowment, amounting in all to nearly $350,000. To Amherst College he has given in all $150,000, and his chief benefactions to that institution came at a very critical time in its history. His first gift to the college was in 1845, when he founded the Williston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory. Later he founded the Graves, now the Williston, Professorship of Greek, and one-half of the Hitchcock Professorship of Natural Theology and Geology, while the college owes to his generosity Williston Hall and numerous contributions toward other buildings and funds of the institution. As early as 1837 he bore a prominent part in the erection of the edifice now occupied by the First Church in East Hampton, and he erected at his own expense the present Payson Church, in that town, which replaces a previous edifice he had built which was destroyed by fire. He has also given liberally for all public buildings and purposes in East Hampton, and the extent of his donations to various charitable and religious objects, public and private, no one knows. He was elected a Trustee of Amherst College by the Legislature in 1841; was also one of the early Trustees of Mount Holyoke Seminary, one of the first Trustees of the State Reform School, and had been many years a corporate member of the American Board, to all of which trusts he was scrupulously faithful. For many years he was a member of the prudential committee of Amherst College, and often a member of committees on buildings and business matters of great importance, and his advice, as well as his money, has been of the greatest value to that institution. In 1841 he was a member of the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1842 and 1843 a member of the State Senate; but these, we believe, are the only political offices of any importance that he ever held.

Of five children born to him all were removed early by death, two being taken away at once, and all in the space of six years. No doubt he was led by this to enlarge his sympathies, to take in, as it were, all mankind, and to give so largely to educational and charitable causes. But he longed for the sound of children's voices in his house, and took to his home other children to the number of those he had lost. These children by adoption grew up in his family and were educated and treated in all respects as his own. One of them, an adopted son, is now a distinguished teacher and scholar at Cambridge; one is the wife of President Clark, of the Amherst Agricultural College; another is the wife of M. F. Dickinson, Jr., of Boston, and still another is the wife of Rev. Joseph Lanman, of West Hampton. Mrs. Williston, to whose love, tender care, and kind consideration Mr. Williston doubtless owed quite as much of his success in life as to her fortunate enterprise in button covering, survives him at the age of seventy-seven. Notwithstanding his very large gifts during his lifetime, Mr. Williston leaves a great property, estimated at more than a million dollars, and that his capital was fully employed may be judged by the statement that he was the entire owner at the time of his death of the Williston Cotton Mills, one-third owner in the Nashawannuck Suspender Company, of $300,000 capital, one-third owner in the National Button Company, one-fourth owner in the Rubber Thread Company, one-eighth owner in the Glendale Elastic Fabric Company, one-fourth owner of the East Hampton National Bank, a large stockholder in the First National Bank of North Hampton, and a considerable holder of different Western railroad stocks and other securities. It is believed that his will still further endows the special objects of his regard, particularly Amherst College and Williston Seminary.

REV. DR. W. H. GOODRICH.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Goodrich, whose death at Lausanne, Switzerland, has been announced by cable, was one of the foremost clergymen in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was very highly esteemed. He has been abroad nearly two years, in a vain pursuit of restored health, but the news of his death came with unexpected suddenness to his friends. He was in the fiftieth year of his age. He was a native of New-Haven, Conn., and graduated at Yale College and the New-Haven Theological School. At one time he was a tutor in Yale, and while engaged in endeavoring to quiet a riot among the students he received a blow upon the head, from the effects of which his life was put in peril for a long time and all mental labor interrupted. He was abroad for a portion of the time, but returned, and in 1850 he settled as Pastor of the Congregational Church of Bristol, Conn., where he remained four years. He then accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Binghamton, and remained there until 1858, when he accepted the call to his late charge, the First Presbyterian Church in Cleveland. His father was the late Rev. Chauncy Goodrich, D. D., a distinguished Professor of Yale College. His grandfather was Hon. Elizur Goodrich, who was for twenty years Mayor of New-Haven, and who also represented his State in Congress, and his great grandfather was distinguished both as a divine and astronomer. His grandfather on his mother's side was Noah Webster, the lexicographer.

COL. R. M. HALL.

Brevet Col. R. M. Hall, Quartermaster of the First Artillery, United States Army, stationed at Charleston, S. C., died at Summerville, S. C., on Saturday, after a brief illness.

THE TEXAN CATTLE SUPPLY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—The Kansas City *Journal* gives the following information relative to this season's cattle trade: The drive from Texas, now about all in, will number 155,000, distributed as follows: Four thousand at Coffeeville; 40,000 at Wachita; 25,000 at Great Bend; 50,000 at Ellsworth; 12,000 at Bunker Hill. These will be marketed this Fall, while the remaining 24,000 will be consumed on the frontier in filling Indian contracts. Besides these, there are about 100,000 wintered Texas cattle in Kansas, and about 40,000 in Colorado, which will come into the market this season, making altogether about the same number as last year.

ITALY.

THE PERSECUTED CHURCH.

PONTIFICAL POWER UNDER A CLOUD—DECLINE OF CATHOLIC SPLENDOR—THE HOLY FATHER IN THE ROLE OF THE IMPRISONED MARTYR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, June 30, 1874.

You know that in some of the speeches made by the "American pilgrims," lately here, and in the replies to them from the mouth of the Pope, reference was made to the entire religious liberty enjoyed by the Catholics in the United States, and it was extolled and put in contrast with the "persecutions" which the Church is suffering in almost every Roman Catholic country. Of course it was deprecated that there are so many "sects" in that country; but it was suggested that they also enjoy the same liberty. Newspapers here have taken the matter up, and reminded the Catholic party that it is just this state of equal freedom for all that the Italians are laboring to obtain for their own country, and are determined, God helping, to have. But such a declaration of intentions does not suit at all, and the Ultramontane partisans blow denunciation through their organs until they are all red in the face. It was only a few days ago that an American Catholic, residing here, in referring to the American Episcopal Church now building in Rome, said, without being in any way provoked or incited to it, "There are those who will live to see the Roman Catholic mass said in that building." The only reply that could be made, with a smile, was, that there could be no doubt that the directors of Papal affairs would go the length of taking possession had they the power, for it would be only logical and consistent with all their past conduct; but the probability is very slight, indeed, that the time will ever arrive when the Church will be able to practice in Rome its old intolerance. As my "Catholic" friend coolly repeated his assertion, I did not know what else to do but ask, What would you say should our Christian brethren here act in such a way if reprisals were made in one of our cities, by taking possession of one or two Catholic churches? Instead of saying that such a thing would be unjust and wrong were it practicable, my devotee of infallibility subsided into silence, and changed the theme. The incident is trifling in itself, but it is only one of many to confirm the fact that the more fanatical among the adherents of the Papal system wish liberty for themselves, while they would deny it to others. And it is precisely against this fanaticism that all true friends of freedom are called upon to guard.

Yesterday, with St. Peter's and St. Paul's closed the season of festas for an extended interval. Until that of the Assumption of the Virgin, the 15th of August, there will be for the faithful, except on Sundays, no religious holidays of much account. I went to St. Peter's in the morning and found a company of several thousand listening to the "Te Deum," sung by the Pope's choir, with as good effect as in former times. There were the solo passages, melting into strains of the most refined art, and touching the feelings with their tender beauty, and the choruses swelling in grand masses of harmony to the lofty roof. A Cardinal with his long crimson train was parading with a peacock's vanity up and down the area where the members of the Chapter of the Basilica had taken their places, at the end of the great Tribune. In another part of the church a crowd was gathered about the bronze figure called that of St. Peter, but considered by the archæologists, or the critical ones among them, to be an ancient statue of Jove. The figure is on this occasion, and for this time only in the whole year, rigged out in a magnificent Pontifical mantle, and on the head is placed one of the most splendidly jeweled of the tiaras of the Pope. The figure looked more heathenish than ever, and I wish that a photograph of it could be sent to you, so that it might be placed in the shop windows side by side with the images of Asiatic worship, that all might see the extraordinary family resemblance. With so much magnificence of jeweled beauty added, the people kissed the foot of the image with more ardor than ever. The steps leading down to the area under the great altar, said to be the place where the Apostle is buried, was almost covered up with flowers, and a great many more lights than usual were burning.

But the contrast between the present and the great spectacle which we witnessed seven years ago at this time does not escape observation. This day, in 1867, was celebrated as the eighteenth centenary of the "Prince of the Apostles." Except at the opening of the Ecumenical Council, the procession of Bishops at that time was larger than was ever known on any other occasion. The great building was lighted at midday with twenty or thirty thousand candles, and every possible appliance of scenic effect was made use of to add to the splendor of the spectacle. I remember that at the time the outlay was estimated at from half a million to a million of francs. The Vatican drew without stint upon its resources, and had the contributors from distant countries been present, they would have felt that they had got the worth of their money by having a sight of such a gorgeous show. But these things are all past now, and we do not know whether there will ever be a repetition of any such dramatico-religioso show.

We have no positive proof that the Pope does not in the evening, or at a favorable time, take a look at Rome in the *incognito* guise which he could put on, in a half-shut vehicle provided for the purpose. There is nothing to hinder him from gratifying his curiosity and having this enjoyment if his friends will only allow him, and keep the secret from the public. Every one who has read the account knows in what manner Pius IX. left the Quirinal Palace in disguise, when, after things went wrong in 1848, he ran away from Rome to seek the protection of the King of Naples. He wore a slouched hat and covered his person with a cloak, and had seated by his side in the carriage the wife of the Minister of Bavaria, then residing at his court. In this way over the border he went, without exciting the suspicions even of the sharp-eyed spies which in those days were found at nearly every step on the road. One night last week, as late as 11 o'clock, after the music in the Piazza Colonna was ended, not less than a thousand of the company marched over to the Vatican and hooted and howled under the windows until they were told by the officer of the public force to go home and leave the Pope and his friends to their repose. Pius IX., in a speech made since, has referred to the demonstration, and added the fact that some of his friends have once more urged him to quit Rome. He declares again that he has no intention of doing it, unless violence is actually threatened or committed upon his person. This, of course, there is no danger of, and we shall have his Holiness near us until he dies. Some words in the Pope's recent speech merit notice. He spoke of the demonstration under his windows as vile, abject, and sacrilegious, and contrasted it with the conduct of his friends on the Sunday before. "The latter came in open day to wish me life, and the former in the night crying destruction and death. One party was made up of the children of light, and the other of the sons of darkness." We have little or no hope of ever again having the happiness of seeing the Pope take a pinch of snuff in public, as he did so often in the good old days; but, at the same time, we have no fear of his running away.

As a united Italy represents progress and the end of the temporal rule of the Popes, so a united Germany represents the predominance of the spirit of Protestantism in the political administration of that central power of Europe. It is for such a reason that the Papacy is resolved to use every means at its command to produce confusion in the counsels of these two States, and join with any allies who can help to bring about their destruction. France is the military arm relied upon as the one, under possible circumstances, most likely to give to the work effective aid. Not a word is said by the Pope or his Secretaries in criticism of that nation, however badly its affairs may be managed; and low as Spain has fallen, that State is still considered one of the most useful allies of the hierarchy and strongest props of the Papal throne.

The "Catholic Congresses" which have been organized and lately held in different cities in Germany and Italy, are believed to be the first steps in a movement which is to have wide extension, and are preliminary to energetic action when the time comes. It may be no brief space before the signal is given for a movement forward, with destructive arms in hand; but preparations are making for that time. Germany at least is forewarned and forearmed, and will not meet the foes of her unity with a faint heart.

ERECTION OF NEW DOCKS IN THE HARLEM DISTRICT.

EFFECT OF THE PROJECTED OPENING OF HELL GATE—SHIPPERS AND OTHERS ALREADY PREPARING FOR THE MOVEMENT.

The delay and expense attending the transhipment of goods arriving by the railroads having their termini in Jersey City have long been felt by the mercantile community. When these goods have to be forwarded to the East and North-east much inconvenience results, and when the articles are of a perishable nature, such as peaches and other fruits, the damage caused by the unavoidable delay is frequently very large. The New-Haven Railroad Company are taking practical steps to remedy this evil so far as their line of road is concerned, and for this purpose they have commenced the erection of docks on the Harlem River to connect with their line at this point. The docks are, of course, on the Westchester side of the river, nearly opposite to First avenue, in New-York. These docks will be completed on or before the 1st of August next, as the contractors are under heavy bonds to have them finished by that time. When they shall have been erected, a line of ferry-boats, specially constructed for the purpose, will convey the railroad cars, without transhipping the goods, from the New-Jersey railroads to the new docks at Westchester, from which they will make connection with the main line. The object in having the docks ready by the 1st of August was to be prepared for the peach trade, and arrangements had been made with the New-Jersey Central Railroad to take twenty-five car-loads daily to Boston during the season, but in consequence of the failure of the crop it is feared that this arrangement cannot be carried out to its full extent. It is also contemplated to make arrangements with all the New-Jersey roads, so that all Eastward-bound freight can be sent on directly to its destination, without changing cars. The ferry-boats will be of a very large size, and the rails will be laid so as to be on an even grade with the track on shore. The depth of water at the Harlem Dock averages from twenty to twenty-four feet, quite enough for the purposes required. This arrangement will make the Harlem River branch of the New-Haven Railroad quite an important one, as it will, by its connection with the New-Jersey railroads, unite the railroads of the West and South-west with those of the East and North-east, which will prove of mutual advantage to all concerned. In the expectation that Hell Gate channel will be open for the navigation of large vessels in the course of two years at latest, the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company are, it is said, making preparations for the erection of two large grain elevators at the terminus of the branch track at Port Morris, a few miles above Harlem Bridge, on the east side. The depth of water at this point ranges from seventy-two to ninety feet, so that the place is well suited for the purposes intended. No active steps will, however, be taken by the company in this direction until such time as the work of Hell Gate shall have so far progressed as will give evidence of its speedy termination. This is expected to take place early in 1876 if sufficient funds be supplied to Gen. Newton by Congress to finish the work within that time. When satisfied that the channel will be free from obstructions to navigation the railroad company will lose no time in the erection of the proposed elevators. When completed the grain-freighted cars from the West will be switched off at the Harlem River Junction, and driven rapidly on to the shores, where the grain will be hoisted into the huge elevators, from which it will be taken swiftly to the holds of the vessels for shipment to all parts of the world—this change will relieve some of the streets of the City to a considerable extent, as there will then be no necessity for encumbering the public thoroughfare with grain-freighted cars, and thus a large number of accidents will be prevented, and a considerable number of lives saved annually. Besides this the cost of handling and transhipping will be much lessened, thereby securing better prices for the produce, and placing it within the reach of the consumer at cheaper rates. When Hell Gate is opened, it is expected that the freights to Europe will be considerably diminished, and that this will prove of equal advantage to the producer and consumer. The owners of property in or about Port Morris and the Harlem district generally expect great results from the opening of Hell Gate Channel. They expect to see large warehouses along the docks in all that portion of the City bordering on the Harlem River; they say that the various European steam-ships have already taken steps to secure land for the erection of docks, piers, and warehouses, and that in fact, a large portion of the trade of New-York is to be transferred from the lower to the upper part of the City. Castle Garden, they say, will be of no further use as an emigrant depot, and when the European steam-ships land at Port Morris it is probable that Brother Island, adjacent to the latter place, will have to be granted by the State to the Emigration Commissioners.

THE ACCIDENT AT WATKINS GLEN.

The Elmira *Advertiser* gives the following account of the sad accident at Watkins Glen, which resulted in the death of a very estimable young lady, Miss Ruth Van Etten, of Auburn: "She came out with an excursion party of a dozen or more companions, arriving at the Glen about noon. The accident happened a little above the second stairway from the entrance to the Glen. The Glen is narrow at that point, with precipitous sides rising many feet from the bottom. The pathway is quite narrow, too, but we should think sufficiently protected by a stout railing to forbid any fear of danger or any thing untoward happening. Miss Van Etten stood leaning on this railing looking into the abyss below. In some unaccountable manner—either some loose dirt or a slippery stone being the cause—she lost her footing and slid down between the lower rail of the railing and the edge of the precipice into the gorge below. She first struck on the rocks on the opposite side, but bounded back to the same side down which she fell, a distance in all of at least ninety-five feet. She was literally dashed to pieces at the bottom, her neck being broken and her brains crushed from her head. She was taken to her home on the return boat. The young lady is well connected and highly spoken of, and her untoward fate cast a feeling of gloom through every circle where it was known. She was about twenty-five years of age."

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Utica *Herald* publishes the following reply from Chief Justice Chase to a letter written him soon after the publication of the legal tender decision:

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for your very interesting letter. It touches several topics which need profound reflection. I find no dissent in my mind from any of the views you have suggested. You are quite right in thinking that the approbation of my fellow-citizens is not ungrateful to me; but I know how many condemn what others approve, and I find my chief source of satisfaction in the consciousness that in my whole public action, both before and since I have occupied a seat upon the bench, my highest wish has been to obtain the approval of my own conscience and that of Him who searches all hearts. You have, doubtless, noticed the rumor that the court, as now constituted, will reverse the decision which you approve. I shall deeply regret it. You will attribute the brevity of my reply to your kind letter to the incessant occupations which engross me. Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. CHASE.

B. H. WRIGHT, Esq., Rome, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA'S VOLCANO

BALD MOUNTAIN THIRTY YEARS AGO.

A SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE MOUNTAIN AND ITS VOLCANIC MANIFESTATIONS—HISTORY OF THE VOLCANIC REGION OF THE ALLEGHANIES—ARE THEY TO BECOME VOLCANIC?

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16, 1874.

At a recent meeting of the Washington Philosophical Society, Gen. J. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, a member of Congress from that State for a period of twelve years prior to the war, and one of the foremost men in his party in those old-school days, read a paper upon "Volcanic Action in North Carolina," with reference to the recent phenomena at Bald Mountain. This paper will be published in the forthcoming volume of the transactions of that society. Gen. Clingman has been a constant observer of the strange features of North Carolina mountains for a period of thirty years. It is believed that his paper, the more important portions of which are here reproduced, contains a more accurate descriptive and scientific account of the volcanic action in North Carolina than has hitherto been published.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Gen. Clingman said: "More than thirty years ago my attention was directed to statements that a certain mountain in the northern part of Haywood County, N. C., was, at intervals of two or three years, agitated and broken into fragments along a portion of its surface. In the latter part of the year 1848 I visited the region, and soon afterward wrote a description of the mountain, which was first published in the *National Intelligencer*, of the date of Nov. 15, 1848. The material facts may be briefly stated as follows: Between the Blue Ridge, which in North Carolina separates the waters falling into the Atlantic from those discharged into the Mississippi, and the great chain on the Tennessee border designated in its course by such names as Iron, Unaka, and Smoky, there is an elevated plateau of more than 200 miles in length, with an average breadth of fifty miles. The beds of the larger streams are 2,000 feet above the sea; and the general level of the country, exclusive of the mountain ranges, may be estimated at 2,500 feet above tide-water. Geologically considered, it is, next to the Lake Superior region, regarded as among the oldest on the surface of the globe. Granite, in its varieties, is seen in many places, but the predominating surface rocks are of the older metamorphic strata; gneiss and mica-slate are the most prevalent, though hornblendic and magnesian rocks are abundant, with occasionally large veins of quartz, and indeed such a variety of minerals as perhaps no other region of equal extent produces. Haywood County joins the State of Tennessee on its northern border, and the seat of the disturbance is within less than twenty miles of the line of that State. A considerable range of mountains extends north and south along the line which separates the Counties of Buncombe and Haywood. From the west side of this extends a ridge which terminates near the head of Fines Creek. A quarter of a mile from its western end, as one moves up it towards the east, is the locality referred to.

APPEARANCE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

The effect of the disturbance is visible near the crest of the ridge, and extends in a direction nearly due south, down the side of the little mountain, 400 or 500 yards, to the level ground, and across it for some distance and along the elevations beyond. The whole extent may be a mile in length, with a breadth of not more than a couple of hundred yards at any point. The top of the ridge where evidences of violence are seen is perhaps 300 or 400 feet higher than the ground below. There are cracks in the solid granite of which the ridge appears to be composed, but the chief evidences of violence were observable a little south of the crest. From thence along the side of the mountains as one descends, there were chasms, none of them above four feet in width, generally extending north and south, but also occasionally seen in all directions. All the large trees had been thrown down. There were a number of little hillocks, the largest eight or ten feet high and fifty or sixty feet in diameter. They were usually surrounded by what appeared to have been a narrow crevice. On their sides the saplings grew perpendicularly to the surface of the ground, but obliquely to the horizon, making it manifest that they had attained some size before the hillocks had been elevated. I observed a large poplar or tulip tree which had been split through its centre, so as to leave one-half of it standing thirty or forty feet high. The crack or opening under it, was not an inch wide, but could be traced for a hundred yards, making it evident that there had been an opening of sufficient width to split the tree, and that then the sides of the chasm had returned to their original position without having slipped so as to prevent the contact of the broken roots. As indicating the sudden violence with which the force acted, a large mass of detached granite afforded a striking illustration. From its size I estimated that it might have weighed two thousand tons. It seemed from its shape to have originally been broken out of the side of the mountain above, and to have rolled in mass a hundred yards downward. It lay directly across one of the chasms two or three feet in width, and had been broken into three large fragments, which, however, were not separated a foot from each other. The irregularities of the lines of fracture were conformable, and rendered it certain that the mass had been broken by an instantaneous shock of great violence, which did not continue to act long enough to remove the fragments to a distance. In like manner a blast of gunpowder often breaks a rock into fragments without removing the pieces out of their places, the narrow fissures caused by the explosion permitting the gases to escape easily. All persons who saw this locality immediately after shocks spoke of the fact that every stone or fragment of wood had been lifted out of its former bed.

FORMER SHOCKS.

When I was there I was told that three years had elapsed since the last previous shock. They were first noticed about the year 1812, and usually repeated at intervals of two or three years. In 1851 I visited the locality again, having been informed that a feeble jar had occurred. As soon as I arrived at the locality I was struck with the truthfulness of what many persons had told me, that after each shock the appearance of the place was so much changed that it did not at all resemble itself. On this occasion though the shock had been a feeble one, I found the appearances very different. The greatest evidences of violence were near the foot of the ridge, the branch having been somewhat turned out of its course. Near this place a rock of considerable size had been thrown up, and had only partially settled back, owing to the closing of the opening under it, so that the former earth marks were seen several feet above the ground on its sides. In the year 1867 I saw the locality again. A number of shocks had in the meantime occurred, and the appearances were very different from what they had been. From the top of the ridge to the base it seemed a mass of rocks, most of the earth having been carried away. The depression at the top was greater, while the successive jars had, under the action of the force of gravity, moved the mass downward, and had forced the stream still further away from the hill. The violence had at one point extended itself a little further to the east. A large oak-tree of great age, and four or five feet in diameter, had been entirely split open from root to top, and thrown down so that the two halves lay several feet apart. As already intimated, the mineral substances resemble those of this region of country generally. The top of the ridge appears to be a mass of granite, in which the feldspar predominates, with occasionally segregated veins of quartz of small size. Some of the quartz contained thin seams of specular iron, and there are within three or four miles, two deposits of magnetic iron. Some hornblende was visible about the spot. I know of no volcanic rocks in hundreds of miles of this locality. The only sedimentary rocks are the conglomerates and secondary limestone in the vicinity of the Warm Springs, fifteen miles distant, near the French Broad River, in a basin or gorge 1,500 feet lower than this locality.

CAUSE OF THE PHENOMENA.

The extent and configuration of the ground acted on, the long intervals between the shocks, for a period of nearly a century past, and the absence of heat and the continuous escape of gases rendered it evident that these disturbances were not due to such a merely local cause as the combustion at a short distance below of a bed of inflammable mineral substances. Though in the opinion of Mr. Fox and others there are electric currents in certain mineral veins, yet no observations heretofore made would justify us in attributing such phenomena to electricity. It seemed more plausible to adopt the view that these shocks were due to a low manifestation of volcanic action. If a long, narrow chasm had been produced by some former earthquake, which extended to the heated mass below, this chasm might be filled with heated gases, which did not readily find a vent for escape, until they increased in quantity and tension so as to break through the strata immediately above them. Coming upward they might give the rocks nearer the surface a violent jar, which would continue but for a moment, and cease because the gases escaped through the various fissures created. Such things might possibly occur at long intervals, after the manner in which Sir Charles Lyell accounts for the Geysers, or intermittent hot springs. It has often been said that volcanic action is limited to areas near the sea. Though such is generally true, yet Humboldt had no doubt but that there is in Asia an active volcano more than 1,300 miles east of the Caspian Sea, and still further distant from both the northern and southern oceans. Comparatively recent lavas are found in the Rocky Mountains 600 miles from the ocean. In my former publication it was suggested that if the phenomena at this point were due to volcanic action, similar disturbances would be noticed at other localities in the Alleghany range. I was soon informed that three or four years previously in the south-eastern part of Macon County, between the Tuckasegee River and the Cowee Mountain, the ground was shaken violently for several minutes. A few days afterward some persons discovered a fresh chasm, two or three feet wide, which extended more than a mile. This was in the month of June, and they said that the leaves and branches of timber immediately above the chasm, in places, presented the appearance of having been scorched. Though I was not able to visit the place, yet from the character of my informants I do not doubt that the facts were as above stated. I have also been informed that in the County of Cherokee in the year 1829, or thereabouts, the Valley River Mountain was cleft open for a considerable distance, during a violent shaking of the earth in that vicinity. The chasm though partially filled up is represented as still visible. Mr. Silas McDowell, of Macon County, a highly-respectable and intelligent gentleman, accustomed to observe and write on such subjects, has stated recently in a paper published at Asheville, that many years since there was a violent shock in the neighborhood where he resides, during which a chasm was opened on the north side of the mountain which separates the Ellejay waters from those of the Sugar Fork River. He states that the opening is still visible. This locality is eight or ten miles to the south-east of Franklin, in Macon County. About three years since I heard from many persons that for several weeks smoke continued to issue from a small crevice in the rock in Madison County. Not long afterward I went to the place, and though the smoke had previously ceased to issue, yet there was evidence that the locality had at some time, probably during the present century, been subjected to violence that had changed the outlines of the ground and surface rocks. This spot is about fifteen miles east of the Haywood Mountain, and about as far from the Warm Springs to the north-west of it.

BALD AND STONE MOUNTAINS.

Lastly, we have to notice the disturbance of the Bald and Stone Mountains. They are situated six or eight miles to the east of the Blue Ridge. Between the head-waters of the Catawba and those of Broad River there extends for many miles eastward a range of mountains attaining the height in places of 4,000 feet. The Bald and Stone Mountains, from their appearance, are probably the highest part of this ridge, and nearly equidistant from the Catawba and Broad Rivers. My information with reference to them is derived entirely from conversations with a number of gentlemen, and from the accounts published in the newspapers. The first shocks were perceived on the 10th of February last, and they were for the first month or two more frequent than they have since been. During the last two months they have occurred at intervals of a week or two, but have been rather more violent than the average. Within the last five months probably a hundred shocks, accompanied with noises, have occurred. The distance from this point to the Valley River Mountain, in Cherokee, nearly due west, is more than 100 miles in a direct line. From the mountain in Haywood, to reach the parallel of latitude passing through the mountain near Ellejay, in Macon, one must travel more than thirty miles south. It is thus manifested that there is a belt of country more than 100 miles in extent from east to west, by 30 in breadth, in which such disturbances have been observed. In the present state of scientific knowledge, it may not be an easy task to offer an explanation of the causes, which will be generally accepted as satisfactory. Sir Charles Lyell has, with great ingenuity and an array of plausible arguments, advanced the opinion that the changes which the earth's surface has undergone have been produced by causes which are now acting to as great an extent as they have ever done in the past. To use his own striking language, instead of representing nature as "prodigal of violence and parsimonious of time" he would reverse the proposition. Without our adopting this theory, which does not seem tenable, it is nevertheless evident that the earth is far from being in a state of rest, and that its surface, judging from the observations heretofore made, appears to be undergoing changes, doubtless due to its internal condition. While a portion of Greenland, six hundred miles in length from north to south, and of the coast of Italy near the temple of Jupiter Serapis, are slowly sinking below the waters of the sea, in the north-west of Europe from the North Cape to Sweden, a distance of a thousand miles, the land is rising at the rate of a few feet in a century. Again, while an area of 100,000 square miles in Chili has been permanently raised as much as three feet by the shock of a single earthquake, a large tract of 2,000 square miles in extent in Hindostan has been sunk, with the houses on it, below the waters of the Indian Ocean. Between these two classes of violence, which represent the extremes of slow and sudden action, there may be many degrees of force, greater or less. Is it at all improbable that, owing to some condition of the interior of the earth, there may be a change in progress in this portion of the Alleghanies, more rapid than those observed in Greenland or the north of Europe, and yet falling short of such violence as great earthquakes and volcanoes have developed? If this portion of North Carolina were sinking into the molten mass below, solid strata might be brought in contact with matter so hot as to be decomposed in part with the evolution of gaseous matter. If, on the other hand, there were an upheaval in progress, of this region, which seems to me the more probable assumption, then the pressure from below might occasionally cause cracks or fissures in the solid strata near the surface. Into such fissures, of course, the melted matter would be injected, and by its great heat fuse some of the solid strata, and partially decompose them. In this manner not only would their water of crystallization, and such streams as it might come in contact with, be converted into steam, but hydrogen, carbonic acid, sulphurous compounds, and other gaseous substances, would be liberated in great volume. Filling, as they would do, the upper portion of the fissures, as their volume and tension from heat increased, they would produce other fractures and explosions, until they finally escaped through openings near the surface. If from any cause these openings should be closed, then the gases thus confined would from time to time so increase in volume, or quantity, as to generate periodical explosions, such as occur in the Haywood Mountain. Probably in the vicinity of Stone Mountain there may, among the rocky masses and gorges near it, have already been opened fissures through which gases may escape. That there will be an eruption of lava, the phenomena hitherto observed afford very little grounds for apprehending. At the great silver mine near Guanaxuato, in Mexico, there were almost continuously, for three weeks, loud noises resembling the discharges of artillery under ground. They were, however, unattended with any agitation of the earth or other manifestations of violence. At Mont Cenis and other localities in the Alps, as well as in some parts of the United States, noises and shakings of the earth have been repeated irregularly for considerable periods of time. Before the eruption of lava at Jorillo, there were continuously, for three months, terrific noises accompanied with violent agitation of the earth. For some days small elevations had appeared at the surface, and on the day preceding the eruption fine ashes began to fall. After continuous agitation of the ground, increasing in violence at any locality threatened, the next indications of volcanic action would probably be the escape of gases, steam, mud, ashes, hot rocks projected into the air, and finally the eruption of lava. It is highly improbable that there would occur any such disturbances as might endanger the lives of the residents, until the agitation had become more violent and incessant, and followed by some of the other phenomena mentioned. When we take into account these indications at different points in the North Carolina mountains, it seems evident that there is beneath the surface a condition of things that extends over a considerable area. A portion of the globe which from its geological structure ought to be regarded as being as stable as any part of our planet, is nevertheless not free from change. Whether this is to be regarded as due to the diminishing force, which at one time was sufficient to heave up this tract of country, with all its mountain chains, or whether it is to be considered as evidence of a gradual return of that volcanic action which manifests itself still elsewhere, to so great an extent, it is perhaps difficult to decide until further observations have been made. Is it not of sufficient interest to justify the managers of the Coast Survey, or some other competent agency, to make such careful measurements of the height of certain points as to ascertain within the next twenty-five or fifty years whether any, and to what extent, changes may be occurring in this region?

YACHTING.

THE CRUISE OF THE PHANTOM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EDGARTOWN, Martha's Vineyard Island, Thursday, July 9, 1874.

We left New London at 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, with a strong and favorable breeze. Up went the Phantom's topsails, and away she went dashing over the waves as though she enjoyed the fun as much as we did. Lying at full length on the grating of the forecastle, and looking down, it was glorious to watch how the boat cut the water, and how the waves ran with express speed along her bows and away from her stern without the slightest back suction. This total absence of back suction is consequent on Mr. Osgood having had the Phantom lengthened twelve feet at the stern—an alteration which has added greatly to her speed. Getting off the Mystic, the breeze increased, and there was much speculation as to how long it would take us to run to Point Judith light. But the fresher the breeze the more the Phantom displayed her wonderful steadiness, and I could hardly have believed that there could have been so much motion in the water, and comparatively little motion of the boat. On we went toward Watch Hill, at a rate of thirteen or fourteen miles an hour, and were soon off that marine solitude. There are some very large hotels on the island, but the place wears a dreadfully deadly-lively sort of look for a holiday resort. As we approached Point Judith, we got the ocean swell, and fancied that the air was even more salt and invigorating, as the Phantom began to ride gallantly over the waves instead of cutting them. As we passed Cuttyhunk and entered Martha's Vineyard Sound our thoughts were again concentrated on the yacht, as the breeze was gradually freshening into a blow, and we went spinning along at a tremendous pace. But, while we were in as high spirits as a pack of school boys let loose for an unexpected holiday, Capt. Comstock's weather eye had detected something in the outlook that caused it to become exceedingly restless. He glanced upward to the mast-head and back to his compass, and then leaned over and narrowly scanned the eastern horizon. This operation, being repeated some two or three times, attracted Mr. Osgood's attention. Quickly jumping out of the "cock-pit," in which we were all seated, he was at the Captain's side in a minute. At the same time I noticed that all hands forward were keeping a sharp lookout. I unconsciously recognized that something was wrong. What was it? The wind was blowing rather strong, but the sun was still shining. "No chance of our making Edgartown to-night," remarked the Captain, sententiously; "we shall have to go for Holmes' Hole," as he pointed to the horizon. "Do you see that?" he continued. "That's fog from the banks, and we're in for it." A stronger gust of wind than any we had yet experienced struck the boat at that moment, and the order to take in the topsails was quickly given. From that time the wind, fog, and sea increased every moment. Any number of eastern-bound craft were in sight, and we could see them following our example. By this time the Phantom was literally flying before the boisterous south-easterly wind, and as the waves struck her bows the spray flew about in showers after a lively fashion. Despite the threatening appearance of the weather, the scene was grand and the sailing exciting and most enjoyable. But it was only too evident that the wind would soon blow a gale. For half an hour or so not one of us spoke, save the Captain. Every now and then he would give his orders in stentorian tones, and Mr. Osgood, like a true sailor, would come forward and assist in carrying them out. Once, in going about, previous to running into Holmes' Hole, I thought the jib-sheet would have been torn clean away, or some of the sailors killed by the heavier pulleys which swung about like India-rubber toys. As the sheet went over, although six men were holding on to it with all their strength, it seemed as though it must carry them all overboard. But, just as I was holding my breath, one active fellow caught the rope around a belaying pin, and the cheery "he-hoy!" "he-hoy!" as they braced the sheet down, told me that my fears had been groundless. Before I had well recovered myself, we rushed into our harbor of refuge, and dropped anchor. Several vessels had preceded us, and next morning there could not have been less than a hundred coasters lying at anchor in Holmes' Hole. Even two steamers, one about 400 tons, and the other about 800 tons, came in during the night to ride out the gale. All night the wind blew with great fury; and although the sun shone out brightly in the morning, the gale had not expended itself. About 4 o'clock we weighed anchor, after having been obliged to use the jib to drag the anchor for some distance, in order to be able to get clear of the crowd of vessels. The breeze was still stiff, and we were obliged to stand well off from Oak Bluffs, where the Martha's Vineyard camping ground is situated, in order to get into the channel for Edgartown harbor. The channel is not very wide, and the fog increased as we approached Edgartown till it became quite dense. But Capt. Comstock knew his way, and a sharp lookout was, of course, kept. It was only a sail of seven or eight miles, but it was none the less exciting, and I heard Mr. Osgood give a decided sigh of relief as we passed the light-house at the entrance of the harbor. The fog cleared off somewhat at sundown, and we could see the *élite* of Edgartown parading on the long bridge leading to the light-house.

Edgartown is a very prettily-situated little place, one of those numerous old Eastern harbors which rose into prominence when whaling ports were of great importance. In olden times its harbor was crowded with whalers. To-day there is one fitting out, and that appears to be an unwonted occurrence. The village, consequent upon the break-up of the whaling interest, has not grown for many years. Its population remains stationary at about 2,000. This is accounted for by the fact that all the young men who are worth anything, knowing that there is little or no prospect for them at home, lose little time in seeking their fortunes elsewhere. That things in Edgartown are in a very primitive state I have good reason to judge from a few facts that came under my own observation. For instance, Edgartown boasts not a single barber, and on being asked for a lamb, the leading butcher said that they did not "kill lambs in Edgartown because they thought it cruel." We are a little at a loss to know what they do kill at Edgartown. We are going blue-fishing off Hague Point to-day.

THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

It has been announced by Mayor Wiltz, of New-Orleans, that supplies furnished by the United States Government will render any further relief for the sufferers in the overflowed regions of Louisiana unnecessary. The Purchasing Committee in New-Orleans have have made a brief report to the Mayor, under date of July 13, in which they say:

Our total purchases to date have been: 1,279 barrels of pork, 132,477 pounds of meal, 1,954 barrels of crackers, 1,461 sacks cotton seed, 7,920 barrels of meal, 251 sacks of salt, 93 barrels of beans, 8,127 sacks of corn, 1,385 barrels of flour, 1,536 sacks cow peas, 130 cases of drugs, 520 packages garden seed, and sundries. We have also received from the United States Government 611 barrels pork, 7,779 barrels meal, 1,964 barrels crackers, 870 barrels beans, 714,989 pounds meat, 4,000 foraging caps, 9,000 blouses and 12,000 pairs shoes, making our total receipts from all sources to date as follows: 2,095 barrels pork, 663 packages garden seed, 3,989 barrels crackers, 977,872 pounds meat, 1,092 barrels beans, 1,461 sacks cotton seed, 16,596 barrels meal, 1,536 sacks cow peas, 2,119 barrels flour, 8,182 sacks corn, 131 cases drugs, 256 sacks salt, and sundries. Our total shipments to date have been:

	Barrels.	Rations.
Pork	2,095	558,666
Meal	16,547	2,647,520
Crackers	3,972	337,620
Flour	2,111	367,314
Beans	918½	1,377,000
Meat, pounds	909,579	1,212,772
Cotton-seed, sacks	....	1,461
Cow peas, sacks	....	1,249
Corn, sacks	....	8,182
Salt, sacks	....	254
Drugs, cases	....	130
Garden-seed, packages	....	606
Shoes, pairs	....	8,319
Coats	....	7,617
Foraging caps and sundries	....	4,000

Our total expenditures have been $139,874 85.

LAND-SLIDE ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

The Troy *Times* says that about 3 o'clock Friday morning, a lock-tender on the canal, about a mile above Green Island, heard a rumbling sound proceeding from the Central Railroad track, and found that an immense mass of earth had slid down an embankment upon the track, rendering it impassable. A more thorough examination, made by railroad officials, showed that the bank had slid upon the track for a distance of 400 feet, and was in some places twenty-five and forty feet deep. A gang of men was set to work removing the obstruction, but it is slow work, as only two cars can be loaded at a time, and the track will not be cleared before Sunday. In the meantime all passengers en route for the West will be compelled to go via Albany. It is feared that when this slide is removed another mass of earth will fall upon the track. Its prompt discovery probably averted a serious accident.

THE CLYDE SHIP-BUILDING TRADE.

VALUABLE AND INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The ship-building trade on the Clyde, says the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, is showing signs of reaction. The prosperity of the last three years seems about to be succeeded by a general dullness. At the end of March there were fully 100 vessels on the stocks, and at the end of May the number was reduced to about seventy-three, while the half-year closes with scarcely sixty vessels building. The work now on hand is chiefly the completion of orders received twelve months ago, and the building of a few sailing vessels, a demand for which sprung up six months ago. The contracts closed recently have been very few, and chiefly for small steam vessels which six months ago would have gone elsewhere. The last month has effected a most remarkable change in the appearance of the ship-building yards, in consequence of the unusual number of large vessels that have been launched, no fewer than four steam-ships of 3,500 tons each, or 14,000 tons aggregate, and all for the transatlantic trade, having been sent from the yards. The month, like its predecessor, ranks also large in the number of sailing vessels launched, the tonnage of the five ships which left the stocks during June being fully a half the total number of sailing vessels launched in 1873. The dullness in freights for steam vessels which has succeeded the recent briskness has stopped all demand for new steamers, and in fact about a third of the transatlantic steam fleet will soon be laid up. There is little prospect of a revival in the ship-building trade till next Spring at least. The number of vessels launched during June is about an average, but owing to the large size of the vessels the tonnage exceeds that of any previous month, the total being seventeen vessels of 35,000 tons. This aggregate is 3,000 tons above that of March last, which was the highest total tonnage of previous months of this year, and 5,000 tons above March, 1873, and 11,000 tons above May, 1872, when the largest amount of tonnage was launched for these respective years. The half year, however, shows a decrease of 4,400 tons as compared with 1872, but exceeds by 21,000 tons the first half of 1872.

The following are the returns for the month and six months, as compared with corresponding periods for five years:

	—Month.—		—Half-Year.—	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1874	17	35,000	90	127,700
1873	12	18,000	83	132,200
1872	16	19,200	100	106,500
1871	13	14,700	83	87,300
1870	21	14,000	101	88,000
1869	22	22,000	110	98,900

The vessels launched last month were the following: Steamers—The Sardinian, 3,520 tons, 750-horse power, for Messrs. J. & A. Allan, Glasgow, for their Montreal Ocean Steam Shipping Line of Liverpool and Canadian mail steamers, built by Messrs. R. Steele & Co.; the Suevia, 3,500 tons, 600 horse power, for the Hamburg-American Steam Navigation Company of Hamburg, intended for its line of German and New-York mail packets; the Wieland, 3,500 tons, 600-horse power, for the Eagle Line of Hamburg and New-York traders, by Messrs. Stephen & Sons; the Klopstock, 3,500 tons, 600-horse power, also for the Eagle Line of Hamburg and New-York traders, by Messrs. J. & G. Thomson; the Viking, 2,700 tons, 300-horse power, for Messrs. Wm. Ross & Co., Glasgow, for the East India trade, by Messrs. Aitken & Mansel; the State of Nevada, 2,600 tons, 400-horse power, for the State Line of Clyde and New-York traders, by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company; the Ethiopia, 2,031 tons, 350-horse power, for the British India Steam Navigation Company of Glasgow, for the East Indian and China trade, by Messrs. W. Denny Bros.; the Amoaznia, 2,000 tons, 250-horse power, for the Compani Sud Americani of Valparaiso, and intended for the west coast of American trade, by Messrs. J. Reid & Co; the Benguila, 1,800 tons, 300-horse power, for the British and African Steam Navigation Company of Glasgow, for the Liverpool and African trade, by Messrs. J. Elder & Co.; the Brisbane, 1,600 tons, 200-horse power, for the Eastern and Australian Steam Navigation Company of Melbourne, for the China and Melbourne trade; the Euro, 400 tons, 65-horse power, for the Adelaide and Australian coasting trade, by Messrs. A. Stephen & Sons; the Alliance, 400 tons, 60-horse power, for Messrs. Paul & McKenzie, Ayr, for Dublin and Liverpool trade, by Messrs. H. Murray & Co.; the Sourabaya 600 tons, 50-horse power, a floating dock for Java, temporarily rigged and fitted as a steam vessel. Sailing vessels—The Stuart Hahneman, 2,100 tons, for Messrs. Stuart & Douglas, London, and intended for the Thames and Indian trade, by Messrs. McMillan & Sons; the County of Perth, 1,700 tons, for Messrs. R. & J. Craig, Glasgow, for their "County" Line of Clyde and Java traders; the Blair Athol, 1,700 tons, for Messrs. Thomson & Gray, Glasgow, for the Clyde and Indian trade, by Messrs. J. Elder & Co.; and the Invercargil, 1,250 tons, for Messrs. P. Henderson & Co., Glasgow, for the Clyde and New-Zealand trade, by Messrs. R. Duncan & Co.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Wm. Inman, of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company, and the Secretary of the English General Post Office, having reference to the proceedings of the recent deputation before the Postmaster General. Mr. Inman writes that the statement made by one of the deputation that "the White Star vessels which left Liverpool on Thursday arrived at New-York a day earlier than the mail steamer," is not in accordance with fact. He adds that the White Star steamers do not remain at Queenstown for the Thursday night dispatches, which they might do, but go on as early in the day as they can, by which a great apparent gain, though not a real one, is obtained in the time of transit between England and America. They also go through the ice region, which Mr. Inman's company dare not allow their steamers to frequent, and they have had to lay that subject before the United States Postmaster General. He also adds that a reference to the official American mail card will show that three out of the five weekly mails from New-York on Saturdays have again been awarded to his company's steamers, even though they adhere to the safer southern route.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone of the Young Men's Catholic Literary Association Hall, in Jay street, near York, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday by Bishop Loughlin. A large number of Catholic clergymen were present, and assisted in the ceremonies, and several societies paraded in honor of the event. The building, which will cost $35,000, will embrace a billiard saloon, bowling-alley, library, reading-room, lecture hall, &c. It will be three stories in height, with brownstone front, covering a lot forty by ninety feet in extent.

A SAFE STAND-BY FOR THE FAMILY—DURING THE SEASON OF CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, CRAMPS, DIARRHEAS, AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS, IS DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM—OF ADMITTED EFFICACY, AND IF OCCASION SHOULD ARISE, SURE TO PROVE USEFUL.—*Advertisement.*

ALL PERSONS OF BECOMING TASTE SHOULD USE the best and most refined of all hair preparations, "MORSE'S LUXURENE," a late discovery of purified deodorized COCOA-NUT OIL, &c. For sale by all the leading druggists at fifty cents, and wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., C. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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BURNETT'S COCOAINE SUBDUES.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

McCANLESS—BULL.—On Tuesday evening, July 14, by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, ADAMSON R. McCANLESS to EMMA BULL, all of Harlem.

DIED.

ALLASON.—July 17, HERVEY G, infant son of William and Susan M. Allason.

Funeral Monday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, from No. 227 10th av. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BONNETT.—On Saturday, July 18, PIERRE, infant son of Wm. H. and Margaret A. Bonnett, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Huguenot st., New-Rochelle, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Train leaves on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot at 2:20 P. M. Returning, leaves New-Rochelle at 5:11 and 6:04 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, July 19, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Wm. Campbell, No. 62 South 5th av., on Wednesday, July 22, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLAPP.—On Saturday, July 18, NETTIE, infant daughter of Benj. F. and Nettie Clapp, aged 3 months and 26 days.

Funeral on Monday (to-day) at 1:30 o'clock from the residence of her parents, East 88th st., between 1st av. and Avenue A. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

GALPEN.—On Sunday, July 19, Rev. HORACE GALPEN, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, at No. 243 West 52d st. Interment at Green-Wood.

HENDRICKSEN.—On Sunday, 19th inst., PHEBE W. J., wife of Asa C. Hendricksen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 1 P. M., at her late residence, No. 41 Chauncey st., corner Lewis av., Brooklyn.

HICKS.—At Alexandria, Douglass County, Minnesota, on Friday evening, 17th inst., of consumption, WM. R. HICKS, formerly of this City.

HOLMES.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, 17th inst., Mrs. HULDAH B. HOLMES, relict of the late Samuel L. Holmes, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. C. A. Marvni, Elm st., Montclair, N. J., on Monday, 21st, at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay st. at 2 o'clock; returning, leave Montclair at 5:10 P. M.

KEARNY.—On the morning of July 17, Mrs. MARY JANE KEARNY, at No. 38 Union square.

NOBLE.—GEORGE W., second son of William E. and Mary E. Noble, died July 19, 1874, aged 19 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 288 West 4th st., on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, July 19, at the Highland House, Garrison, N. Y., of heart disease, JAMES SMITH, of No. 391 5th av., New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STAUNTON.—July 18, 1874, EMILY INGHAM, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas P. Staunton, aged 11 months and 18 days.

Funeral services this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from residence of G. S. Chapin, No. 34 Ormond place, Brooklyn. Friends invited to be present.

STERLING.—At his residence, at Poughkeepsie, on the morning of the 18th inst, GEORGE W. STERLING, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 4:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

TANNER.—At Bloomfield, N. J., July 17, JOHN ROBERT, infant son of Henry C. and Elizabeth W. Tanner, aged 6 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from residence of parents, Bloomfield, on Monday, July 20, at 12 o'clock noon. Trains leave foot of Barclay or Christopher st. at 10:45 A. M.

THOMPSON.—At Bay Shore, Long Island, on Friday, the 17th inst., ELEANOR, daughter of the late Major Thompson.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 A. M., on Tuesday, the 21st, at her late residence in Bay Shore. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will leave the South Seventh Street Ferry, foot of Roosevelt st., New York, at 12:30 same day, to accompany the remains from South Side Railroad Depot, to the cemetery. Friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Sunday morning, JANE VAN NOSTRAND, wife of Moses Van Nostrand, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church at Nyack, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN WYCK.—In Brooklyn, July 18, ALICE, widow of Pierre C. Van Wyck.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, corner of State and Bond sts., on Monday, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WINSLOW.—At his residence, No. 44 West 20th st., Saturday morning, 18th inst., JAMES WINSLOW, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his residence at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, 21st, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Poughkeepsie Depot, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. train from New-York, returning in time for the 4:50 P. M. train.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FOR AUGUST.
CENTENNIAL NUMBER,
Commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of
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MISCELLANY: The Priestley Celebration at Northumberland—Belt's Theory of Cyclones—Dupuy on the Functions of the Brain—The Sponge Fisheries—Alligators Swallowing their Young—Le Conte on the Origin of Western Mounds—The Value of Vivisections—Animals and Fire-arms—The Temperature of the Ocean—Action of Frost on the Position of Trees—Topography of the Bed of the Pacific—The Origin of Hair Snakes—Cast and Wrought Iron Stoves—South Sea Surgery—New French Live-saving Raft—Training Shepherd Dogs—Legislative Blunders—Skunk-madness—How Plants Imbibe Ammonia—Reproduction of Organs in Fish.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF THE CURE of stone in the bladder, by the only known solvent, the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER:

THE RECTORY, BERNANVILLE, Jan. 7, 1874.

For several years past I have been a victim to the disease known as calculi in the bladder, producing at times the most aggravating and distressing feelings, which those only who have experienced can understand. Symptoms were a constant desire to pass water, with a sudden stoppage before completion, pain in the neck of the bladder and kidneys, a feeling of numbness in the thighs, with general lassitude and depression of spirit. I have consulted many eminent physicians, but could only obtain temporary relief. Hearing of the curative properties of the Bethesda Spring Water, I determined to give it a trial. The result was perfectly astonishing. At first it seemed to aggravate my trouble, producing severe pain at the neck of the bladder, extending through the urethra, but I persevered in its use, and shortly felt particles resembling gravel to pass away, causing a burning sensation, but with this last exception all other symptoms have disappeared, and now, instead of having to get up at least every hour during the night, for I could not possibly retain my urine a longer period, once or twice will suffice. My digestion, which was much impaired, is improved, both mental and physical lassitude relieved; in fact, I feel like a new being, and doubt not but a continuation of its use will in a short time restore me to a normal condition. I feel truly grateful for the introduction of Bethesda Mineral Water, and would strongly advise all suffering as I did, or from any kidney affection, to test its virtue.

Yours, truly,
A. BREWER.

Pamphlets, with full particulars, by A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D., at the depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at No. 250 8th av., on THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. CHAS. BLACKIE, President.
U. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN BEFORE THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Senator Sherman was present at the meeting of the Ohio Republican Committee in Columbus on the 16th inst. He said that he had come there in a hopeful mood, and saw nothing to discourage the Republican Party. The greatest liability to complication in the coming campaign was in the submission of the new Constitution and the license question. He regarded the new Constitution as an improvement as compared with the old, but he thought there would be no party issue on the Constitution. The temperance question might endanger the Constitution, but in his opinion it would not affect the general result. National questions would be the questions at issue. It seemed to him absurd to make the temperance question a political issue. It was best to leave it to the judgment of each General Assembly, and he should vote that way. The questions in the campaign, Mr. Sherman reiterated, would be questions growing out of national politics. There had never been more than one or two State issues. Elections generally turned on national issues. There would be twenty members of Congress to elect this Fall, and the proceedings of the last Congress would have much to do with the election. He believed the Republican Party had the advantage in this. If he was called upon to name the best policy, he would say, to economize largely and swiftly—not the economy talked of by demagogues, but true economy. The last Congress had reduced the expenses of the Government twenty-seven millions as compared with the previous fiscal year. The Senator said the Republican Party must meet questions as they arise. It would not do to rely on the past. In politics there was no gratitude. People were never grateful for the past course of political parties. He thought it necessary to take ground for a gradual and certain resumption of specie payments. The Republican Party could choose its ground—that we must settle down to a gold and silver basis. In the last Congress, while there were differences as to means and degree, it had been determined not to go further away from specie payments; that if there could not be an approach, there should not be a retreat. It had been agreed that at the next meeting of Congress the Republicans must be prepared to take an affirmative position. Mr. Sherman said it seemed to him that the currency question would be one of the great issues, and a sufficient basis had been made at the last session of Congress. The action of Congress had been wise, considerate, and successful. Mr. Sherman claimed the advantage for the Republicans on the currency question, and referred to the disadvantages of the Democracy. He said that before they take the position of the Indiana Democrats on the currency question, the Democrats of Ohio must throw off all the distinctive ideas of the old Jackson school. As to the tariff question, that had ceased, in some respects, to be a political question. The Republican Party had shown its ability to deal with it in wisdom and fairness. The duties on tobacco, whisky, and beer, were collected better than ever before in this country, and perhaps better than in any other country. The present tariff law was better than any tariff law we had had in the past, Mr. Sherman said there were no great overriding issues. There was no question of slavery; no country in jeopardy; no animated spectacle of war. All there was to do was to protect and encourage honest industry. The questions before the people were simple, economic questions. The Republican Party of Ohio had twenty years of victories against an accidental victory last year for the Democracy. There was nothing to discourage the Republicans. Noyes in the last campaign had weighing on him the injudicious action of Congress. But the present Congress was judicious and fair. He had been in ten Congresses, and had never seen one in which there was less to complain of than in the present Congress, none wherein there was greater ability, and none less addicted to the vice of intemperance.

A MOBILE MYSTERY.

A YOUNG COUPLE'S EXTREME ANNOYANCE, WITH A CRUEL SUGGESTION OF WHAT CAUSED IT.

Some singular events which several years ago occurred in a house in Mobile, Ala., occupied by a highly respectable lady, her recently married son and his wife, and two single young men, are thus described by the Mobile *Register:* "The newly married lady was one of the most excitable and nervous individuals that ever lived, and to make matters worse, her husband was equally as much of a coward. The house was entered night after night, silver, clothes, &c., stolen, chloroform administered to the inmates, and a copious supply of lightwood and kerosene found in some portion of the house nearly every morning. Private watchmen were employed to watch the premises, and the two young men referred to spent almost every night in walking around the house, or secreted in it, resembling two movable armories, but all to no purpose. Five or six times during the night the young married man would suddenly rise up in bed and fire his pistols in rapid succession toward a window and break the glass into atoms, while his wife would scream at the top of her voice and arouse the neighbors. This state of affairs continued for two or three weeks, at the end of which several mysterious entries had been made—no one could tell how the burglar got into the house—and all the glass was shot out of the window, and the blinds riddled with pistol balls. Determined to put an end to such unpleasant business, the young man's wife, assisted by the two friends, persuaded her husband to remain quiet one night, no matter what he saw, and let the young men watch alone. The first night after this arrangement the young men were almost noiselessly creeping behind a flower-stand on the front gallery, when four shots were fired through the window, and a woman screamed terribly. Of course it was the young married man shooting and his wife screaming, and of course the escape of the young men was very narrow. They determined to watch no longer, unless the pistols of their friend were taken from him, and, this being done, they commenced their watch for the second night, and had been on duty but a short time when they saw a man come out of a closet in their own room. They pursued him to the room of the married folks, but never saw him after, notwithstanding the thorough search which was instantaneously made, and the fact of every door and window in the house, except the door between their rooms being securely closed. In the morning over five pounds of gunpowder was found under the steps in the young men's room, besides a large quantity of matches and kerosene. The young men kept up a thorough watch nightly for three weeks, at the end of which time the house was set on fire and totally destroyed by fire and gunpowder. No one has ever been able to solve the mystery, although we have heard conjecture after conjecture concerning it. Of course we do not pretend to set it up as a ghost story, but with many others we believe the robber and incendiary was the young married man himself, and that he was a somnambulist. He and his wife are still living in this State, and one of the young men stands in the first rank of Mobile's energetic sons."

LEICESTER SQUARE TRANSFORMED.

The change which has been effected in Leicester square, London, is described as wonderful, the aspect which now unveils itself within the temporary hoarding being almost fairy-like, when the chaotic eye-sores that for so many years disfigured and disgraced a really fine site are borne in recollection. The place is already a perfect garden. The predominating effect is great freshness and purity; and this is likely to be preserved from the character of the materials employed. The centre of the square is occupied by a statue of Shakespeare, raised on a pedestal, the angles at the base of which are filled by dolphins of classical design, which throw up lofty *jets d'eau.* The sea-monsters spout up the water, not from their nostrils, after the conventional style, but from the blow-holes at the top of their head. This arrangement is according to nature, and at the same time is supported by the authority of an antique marble in the British Museum, an instance of the truth with which the old Greeks adapted the works of nature to the resources of art. The statue itself has been executed by Signor Fontana, who has closely, but not servilely, followed the well-known statue, by Schumacher, in Westminster Abbey. The figure leans on a pedestal, and points with his finger to a scroll inscribed with the appropriate quotation from "Twelfth Night,"

"There is no darkness but ignorance."

The four corners of the square are occupied by colossal busts of four of the former inhabitants of the square, all executed in Sicilian marble, and standing on pedestals of Aberdeen granite, with the name inscribed in gold letters. The busts are as follows: Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Mr. Weekes; Sir Isaac Newton, by Mr. Calder Marshall; Hogarth, by Mr. Durham, and Hunter, by Mr. Woolner. The controversy attending the selection of this last worthy is recent and familiar. The garden is laid out in a pretty, coquettish style, in which gay parterres, soft turf, and fine gravel make up a refreshing scene to eyes wearied and jaded with London pavements. The garden is surrounded by a handsome railing in wrought and cast iron, painted in silicate oxide color of a chocolate tint, much relieved by gilding. The total cost of the works attending the conversion of Leicester square from its former worse than desolate condition to its existing beauty has amounted to £27,250, including the cost of land, about £13,000.

THE PRUSSIAN-BAVARIAN DIFFICULTY.

The serious discussions which have arisen between Bavaria and Prussia may be somewhat understood from the expressions of the press of the two countries. Some time since *Spener's Gazette,* the semi-official journal of Prussia, contained a very bitter article, severely censuring the proceedings of the Bavarian Parliament. The Frankfort *Gazette* has lately taken the matter up, and replies with considerable warmth to the semi-official organ of the Federal Chancery as follows:

"The Chamber at Munich refused to vote the 20,000,000 demanded by the Federal Budget, and Prussia declares, through her semi-official journals, that the Government of King Louis has only one thing to do, that is, to disregard the decision of the representatives of the realm, and act as if it had not been taken. That is a specimen of the Hohenzollern fashion of governing, and every one knows that when the question was the voting of the Military bill at Berlin, the Emperor William hesitated between accepting the compromise proposed by the Benigsen amendment and the pure and simple dissolution of the German Parliament. Those kind of means are repugnant to Bavaria, and the disesteem with which she at present seems to regard Prussia can only be increased by the declaration of *Spener's Gazette.* Bavaria is a country which clings to its independence. It has traditions of art, science, and education, completely national, and is in no wise disposed to make the sacrifice of them to the invading personality of the Prussians."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, July 11, no business pertaining to real estate was transacted, and no reports of sales made by private contract were spoken of among the gossips of the sales-room, and from the regular brokers nothing of interest was communicated. The sales noted for the present week are quite numerous for this season of the year; they are, however, mostly foreclosure sales, the most notable exception being an executor's sale of premises situate on New Bowery and Chestnut street, by William Kennelly.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, July 18, amounts to $202,445, against $269,270, the figures for the previous week.

R. V. Harnett sold, at the Exchange, Brooklyn, property to the value of $8,150, and East New-York property, on the premises, amounting to $1,350.

The suburban sales of the week consisted of the race-track, of forty acres and 227 lots of land, at Secaucus, N. J., by Jere. Johnson, Jr., which brought a total of $89,337, and sixty lots of land, situate at Flatbush, just outside of the city line of Brooklyn, are reported as having been sold, on Thursday last, by B. F. Thomas, for an average of $100 per lot, or a total of $6,000. Total suburban sales for week ending Saturday, July 18, $95,337.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for the present week, so far as announced, are as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

To-day, (Monday,) July 20.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Allen L. Smidt, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 24 by 96, on north side of Fourth street, 263 feet east of Avenue B.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the lot No. 41 Park street, 25 by 96.6, with front and rear buildings, between Pearl and Duane streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the lot, 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue.

Tuesday, July 21.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of Wm. Blakie, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 24 7 by 75 on the east side of First avenue, 25 feet north of Forty-first street.

By Lespinasse & Fiedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Geo. Waddington, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 175 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 356.3 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of house and lot on north side of Twentieth street, 53.6 feet west of Sixth avenue.

Wednesday, July 22.

By William Kennelly, Executor's sale of the estate of the late Thomas Kivlen, consisting of the premises known as No. 26 New Bowery, north side, 68.6 feet east of Chambers street, and the premises No. 26 Chestnut street, east side, 23.3 feet south of Madison street, and the two lots on the west side of Seventh avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, each 25 by 75 feet.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, under the direction of W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of four houses and lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue; 100 by 100.11 feet.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. T. Gillander, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots, each 18 by 100.11 feet, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 424 feet west of First avenue.

Thursday, July 23.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son and White, public auction sale of the coal-yard, No. 235 West Nineteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and lots, together 49.7 by 75, on the south-east corner of First avenue and Forty-second street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 80, on the north-west corner of Prince and Mulberry streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Oliver J. Wells, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the north side of Forty-fifth street, 325 feet west of Second avenue, 25 by 100.5.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the six unfinished brown-stone houses and lots on the north-west corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-ninth street.

Friday, July 24.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court sale in partition, under the direction of S. T. Cannon, Esq., Referee, of the lease-hold premises No. 200 West Houston street, north side, 188.6 feet west of Bedford street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three lots on the north-east corner of First avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth street, 75 by 95.

Also, Court of Common Pleas sale in foreclosure under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100 by 100.5, on the north-west corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Geo. W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 23.9 by 92, on the north side of Sixteenth street, 238 feet east of Avenue A. Also, under the direction of W. B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 60, on the east side of Sullivan street, 87.4½ feet south of Grand street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 17.

Broadway, s. e. corner of 48th st., thence e. 93.9 ft. to w. s. of 7th av., thence s. 100 ft., thence w. 69.4 ft., thence n. to beginning	$350,000
Broad st., e. s., No. 13, 29.6x72.11	80,000
Broad st., No. 15, 20.8x72.11; also strip of land in rear, 7.8x25.9	75,000
Boulevard, n. w. corner of 73d st., 26 10x91.4	35,000
Boulevard, w. s., 24,11 ft. n. of 134th st., 25x100	8,000
Bolton road, lot No. 17, map No. 725	10,500
Wall st., s. w. s. No. 35, 28.11x—irregular	212,500
9th st., No. 48, s. s., 646.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 23x93.11	16,750
33d st., s. s., 117.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 17.6x42	10,000
37th st., s. s., 470 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9	35,000
37th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; 37th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9	23,500
38th st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 6t av., 20x98.8	27,000
57th st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 10th av., 125x100.5	284,000
57th st., n. s., 55 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5	94,750
57th st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.5	27,000
59th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4	13,750
65th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x100	9,000
Johnson av., s. e. s., lot No. 139, Map East Tremont	1,500
Railroad av., n. w. s., part lot No. 157, Map Morrisania, 27.9x1[illegible]	2,100
1st av., s. w. corner 81st st., 76.8x100; 81st st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x102.2	20,000
4th av., w. s., between 114th and 115th sts., 200.10x80; 115th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th av., 200x½ block; 114th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th av., 100x½ block	3,500
4th av., s. e. corner 118th st., 50.5x90; 118th st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x100.10	11,850
7th av., e. s. 24.9 ft. n. of 29th st., 24.8x75, (1866)	80
Same property	14,500
11th av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 103d st., 100x100	12,000
12th av., w. s., 29.6 ft. s. of 99th st., 22.4x100	1,150

LEASE RECORDED.

Avenue B, No. 15, store, second floor, and part of basement, 4 years, per year	$1,440

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD.

BROADWAY, AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, A SPECIALTY.

J. T. GRISWOLD, AUCTIONEER,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR PLACE.
Storage and Auction Rooms, No. 12 Washington Place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City or suburban property, two plantations in Virginia; one in Georgia; difference in value, cash.

TO LET—No. 9 East 22d st., beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in perfect order; all modern improvements.

TO LET—No. 27 West 18th st., first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house with all the modern improvements; has been recently painted throughout, and is in perfect order.

TO LET—Rear of second floor No. 763 Broadway.

TO LET—Offices in the first-class building No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, MORE OR LESS.

Four lots, north-east corner of 5th av. and 109th st., New-York.

Ten lots, 25x215, Franklyn Boulevard, facing Prospect Park, Brooklyn, adjoining parade ground. No restrictions.

Block of ground facing Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Coney Island road, between Vanderbilt and Adams sts. Terms very moderate.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st., plot 50 by 100—To lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 EAST, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also. furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SHAPTER, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Samuel Shapter, the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that, pursuant to an order of said Court herein, dated the 14th day of July, 1874, he will sell at public vendue, through D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold property and estate belonging to the estate of the above bankrupt hereinafter mentioned and described, free and clear of the assignment thereof from Samuel Shapter to Franklin Shapter, and of the bond and mortgage from Franklin Shapter to Wm. C. Traphagen, Jr., and of the assignment of Franklin Shapter to Charles Devlin, and of the assignment of said bond and mortgage from said Traphagen to James H. Moran—that is to say, all that certain building erected on Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, in the City of New-York, with an entrance to same through No. 585 Broadway; also a ticket-office in the store No. 585 Broadway, with an entrance to the same from the hallway, the said premises to be used for theatrical performances, concerts, and other entertainments of a genteel and respectable character, and being the same leasehold, interest, and premises mentioned and described in a certain indenture of lease bearing date on or about the 2d day of April, 1872, from Charles D. Fredericks and others to F. B. Murtha, assigned by said Murtha to Samuel Shapter.

Also, at the same time and place, the undersigned will likewise sell the articles of personal property and fixtures in said theatre belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, hereinafter mentioned and described, free and clear of the bill of sale from Samuel Shapter to Franklin Shapter, and of the chattel mortgage from Franklin Shapter to Wm. C. Traphagen, Jr., and of the assignment of said mortgage from said Traphagen to James H. Moran—that is to say, 282 Grecian chairs, 250 Derby chairs, 16 floral chairs, 16 chair covers, matting, chandeliers and globes, iron-work, drop-curtains, carpets, rigging in loft over stage, ropes, chains, and grooves, washing trough and plumbing work, dressing rooms, decorations, private boxes, ornaments and fixtures, and all other property mentioned in said bill of sale from Samuel Shapter to Franklin Shapter.—Dated July 15, 1874. JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee. ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

TO CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPET MILL, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

The undersigned, assignee of the NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupts, will sell at auction at the mill formerly occupied by said company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire real and personal property belonging to said estate, used in or appertaining to the manufacture of carpets and druggets. The property consists of a lot of land on the corner of Somerset and Water sts., about 155 feet by about 235 feet, with substantial brick mill and other buildings, fitted and furnished in the most complete manner for the manufacture of tapestry Brussels carpets, and now producing from 1,000 to 1,200 yards per day.

Also, a lot on the easterly side of Water st. about 130 feet front, running through to the Raritan River, on which is a substantial three-story brick building with steam-engine and machinery, for the manufacture of druggets. The whole of the real estate, machinery, implements and materials, will be offered in one parcel, subject to a mortgage of $21,000, and to a lease expiring Aug. 1, next, under which the mill is now in operation; enabling the purchaser to continue the manufacture from that date without interruption.

A schedule of the machinery and materials can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or 490 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SARATOGA.—TO LEASE, FULLY FURNISHED, ON North Broadway, overlooking the village, hotels, &c.; a convenient residence of over twenty rooms; all modern improvements; stable, fine grounds beautifully laid out, and abundantly shaded; this place is eminently suitable for a boarding-house or family hotel. Further particulars and permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A SACRIFICE.—TO RENT, AT $75 MONTHLY, furnished house on bank of the Hudson, 11 rooms, modern improvements; healthy location; gas, water, garden, shade trees; thirty minutes' walk from City. Inquire at No. 125 W. 42d st.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house on West 23d st., elegantly and completely furnished, to let. For permits, apply to WILLIAM S. GAVEY, No. 34 Bleecker st.

TO LET—NO. 489 HUDSON ST.; $1,200. NO. 33 West 45th st.; very low; bill up. No. 371 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN ATTRACTIVE THREE OR FOUR story brown-stone high-stoop house, between 23d and 59th sts., 7th and Lexington avs.; price not over $25,000. Owners address MERCHANT, Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN LONG ISLAND OR Westchester farm property, not over one hour from New-York by rail. Owners address, with particulars, BUYER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a good house between 34th st. and 75th st. and Lexington and 7th avs. Address, with full particulars and price of house, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.

"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO SPECULATORS IN STOCKS.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

BUFFALO CITY SEVENS,

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SIXES,
And other first-class MUNICIPAL BONDS, FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, New-York, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a Half per Cent. on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., AND No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

LENOX

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.

HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared; also an extra dividend of FIVE Per Cent., both payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. St. JOHN, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. COR. LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from July 1. S. BROADWELL, President. DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum of all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHODES, Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.
Open to-day from 10 to 3, and in the evening from 5 to 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED TO-DAY
will draw interest from July 1.

E. R. KENNEDY, Sec. WM. C. BUCKMASTER, Pres.
ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCHOFIELD, Vice Presidents.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER OF 12TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and upward, payable on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

JOHN E. DEWITT, President.
GEO. C. WALDO, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

Interest Notice.—A semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors July 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum will be paid on and after July 21 on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Interest dividend—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE—BY DIRECTION OF G. T. ROSE, Receiver of the Madder Color Company, of New-York, will be sold at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 28th day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, the following-described property, to wit:

Patent No. 120,393, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 268, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in dyeing and printing madder colors.

Patent No. 120,392, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 267, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in compositions of madder for dyeing.

Patent No. 110,277, granted to Edward S. Renwick as Trustee, for seventeen years, from Dec. 20, 1870. Assignment of Renwick to company recorded T. 13, page 211, of Transfer of Patents, Jan. 9, 1871. Patent for improvement in the manufacture of colors and their application to fabrics.

Patent No. 99,105. Assignment to company Dec. 14, 1870, and certificates of ratification of said assignments to said company of said letters patent. Recorded Dec. 20, 1870, in Liber Q 13, page 221, of Transfer of Patents. Patent for a new and useful invention of an improved method of fixing pigments to fibrous and textile materials, and was issued Jan. 25, 1870.—New-York, 13th July, 1874. G. THEO. ROSE, Receiver Madder Color Company of New-York.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF NECK-TIES, SCARFS, STORE-FIXTURES, &c.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KALMAN MANNHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, in said district, a lot of Neck-ties, Scarfs, Store-fixtures, &c., late the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt.—New-York, July 3, 1874.

RICHARD H. ADAMS, Assignee,
jy6-1aw3wM* No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

I. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer.

SALE POSTPONED.

Bankruptcy sale of the contents of a small distillery, consisting of empty casks, office furniture, fixtures, tools, instruments, utensils, &c., now in the building Nos. 406 and 408 7th av., and a horse and wagon, will be sold by the undersigned at auction, pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court, at Nos. 406 and 408 7th av., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, July 21, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

Dated July 15, 1874. ISAAC BRISTOW, Assignee of Thos. Lynch.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr, Auctioneer, General Sales-room No. 37 Nassau st.; Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, type, cases, stands, racks, &c., lithographic presses, lithographic stones, book-bindery tools, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock, at store of William W. Rose and Albert Wilkinson, No. 57 Cedar st. By order of C. T. BAINBRIDGE, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, July 25, 1874, noon, at repair-yard, Nos. 19 and 21 Elizabeth st., one steam fire engine, hose, jumper, &c. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1874.

ON MONDAY, JULY 20, INST., AT 12:30 o'clock P. M., HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, as advertised, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 439 shares of stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, for account of whom it may concern. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, lease and fixtures of the well-known coal-yard of A. Turnbull & Co., No. 235 West 19th st. Particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE NO. 108 EAST 27th st., Swedish, German and French servants only, for all positions; City or country. MAURICE LINDAUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants, for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant young woman from the country; wants any situation where she can be useful; knows how to do house-work well; prefers the country; has satisfactory references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; is an excellent chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; City or country; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young English Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; prefers the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who is very willing and industrious, and understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent waitress, understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or will go to the country to do chamber-work and waiting; good City references. Apply at No. 76 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and take care of children; has good reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 256 West 31st st., in the tailor store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A North German girl; highly recommended as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOK.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, HOTEL, OR Summer boarding-house in want of a first-class woman and a thoroughly good meat and pastry cook, fully capable to do either or all parts, also an excellent baker, sober, honest, obliging, &c., call at Bookham's old office, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st. Terms moderate.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of French and American cooking; pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her work; makes all kinds of pastries, jellies, &c.; also, meats, &c.; is a good baker; seven years' recommendations in last two places. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work in City or Country.—By a German Protestant woman; wages no object; good bread and biscuit maker; good references. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WOMAN; lately arrived, as a good family cook; neat, willing, and can make herself useful; keeps good order in her kitchen. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work, by a Protestant young woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; willing to work and go to the country; best reference. Apply at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO very excellent Scotch girls; are both capable and willing, and will do a family's work cheerfully together, in country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; City or country; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK (FROM Elsass) for restaurant, boarding-house, or steam-boat, or to go as public cook for parties and excursions. Call at No. 437 East 14th st., Room No. 1.

COMPANION TO A LADY.—BY A REFINED French lady; would like a place as companion to a lady; is an excellent seamstress, and understands music, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND SUMMER-HOUSES supplied with first-class help; male or female. Call at JACQUIN'S Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a very respectable Protestant woman, who is a good plain cook and nice washer and ironer, or would do chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, age twenty-four years; can do family cooking nicely; is also an excellent washer and ironer; a good home and moderate wages required. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; has good references. To be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WHO IS a plain cook, good laundress, and not afraid to work; home preferred rather than wages; City or country; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, capable of doing all kinds of house-work; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; good City reference. Can be seen at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WELL RECOMMENDED German girl; likes general house-work; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has no objection to the country; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman of thirty; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine work; or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; can flute, polish, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has good references; prefers country. Apply at A. Peltou & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who wishes a few families' washing at her own house. Apply at No. 1,246 2d av.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE.—IN A HOSPITAL OR FAMILY, BY A young woman who has had experience in a private hospital; is well qualified to take charge of an invalid, and can fill any position requiring an experienced nurse; has excellent recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; would like a place as nurse for small or growing children; is a good seamstress; can dress hair, &c.; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class North German nurse and seamstress; can make children's and ladies' dresses; is a respectable Protestant German person; will go to any part. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN woman; is a good seamstress and very fond of children; would like a place in a private family in City or country; can furnish excellent reference. Can be seen at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as competent nurse; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 E. 53d st. Ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE and plain seamstress, with the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG German girls; one as nurse, the other as chamber-maid. Call at No. 308 East 49th st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman; she is fully competent to take a waitress' situation, or chambermaid and waiting; is very neat, tidy, obliging, sober, honest, and willing; country or City; has the highest City testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place at waiting, care of silver, &c.; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, WAITER, &c.—COOK.—BY AN English Protestant man and wife, no children; man can care for and drive horses, wait at table, make salads and cream, carve, &c.; wife is a first-class poultry, meat, and pastry cook; also makes jellies, soups, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant man, aged 32 years; can care and drive horses, mow lawns, and understands gardening both flower and vegetable; is willing to make himself generally useful about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; City or country; excellent references. Call or address for two days No. 47 East 25th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR A COMpetent and careful coachman whom he can recommend. Call or address W. S., No. 141 West 54th st., or 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN, aged 30 years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, English, with good City reference. Address J. F. D., Box No. 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN Englishman, thirty years of age, who is a good coachman and gardener; milk, if required; good reference. Address T. O., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; is not afraid of work, and well recommended. Address Coachman, Box 213 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF LONG PRACTICAL experience; is thoroughly acquainted with all the different branches of gardening, and for the last three years has had the charge and management of a commercial place; has the best testimonials as to character and capability. Address Gardener, care of A. Hance & Son, Nurserymen and Florists, Red Bank, N. J., for one week.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PERSON, AGED TWENTY-one years, lately landed, who can act as bell or hall man or porter in a hotel, or make himself useful about a gentleman's place; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WATER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, who speaks English, and is a first-class waiter or valet; no objection to the country; is but a short time in this country; came from Paris; first-class City reference from his last place. Address E. D., No. 465 4th av.

WAITER—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE, BY A MAN OF long experience; no objection to the country; can furnish best references. Call on or address, for three days, E. T., at store of Burns & McBride, No. 1,323 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS WAITER IN A private family, where he would be found efficient and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Address Waiter, No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th st., in the fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER; PRIvate family preferred; good reference from last place. Address W. C. F., Box No. 213, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CASH.—GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF DRY goods. No. 371 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT,
Executors.
mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.
mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. ALBERT SEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of J. Albert See, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of July A. D. 1874.
jy20-1aw3wM*

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
China, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........July 18
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 5

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Columbia, Wed'day, July 22	Australia, Wed'day, Aug. 5
Macedonia, Sat.....July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8
India, Wednesday..July 29	Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 28.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Aug. 11.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. ——..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 11, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece....July 18, ... The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.
Egypt....July 25, 1 P. M. Italy..........Aug. 8, 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Thursday, July 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KRONPRINZ, F. W., Capt. O. BRINKBRUCH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KR. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, July 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, July 25, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA..........July 25
COLORADO..........Aug. 8

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong...June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong...July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong...July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates. The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 22.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........
ATLAS..........Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ANDES..........July 31
ETNA..........Aug. 18

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United states passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Frederictown, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, landing at Whitestone, City Island, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, and Glenwood, connecting by stage to Port Washington. Sea Cliff House now open. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, New-York, Pier No. 27, Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way, and Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Excursion tickets to Sea Cliff, 60 cents. Large discount to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to
S. P. KITTLE,
No. 210 Canal st., New-York,
Or J. E. CORNELL,
No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 334 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway have submitted to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawing and a map of the proposed location of a bridge across the Ohio River, below the mouth of the Big Sandy, and near the foot of Horne st., in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, proposed to be constructed by said Trustees for the use of the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

MILES GREENWOOD,
PHILIP HEIDELBACH,
R. M. BISHOP,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
E. A. FERGUSON,
} Trustees.

CINCINNATI, July 14, 1874.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND OTHERS MAY enjoy perennial health, comfort, and convenience without cost, by at once ordering for house or office a GOUX COMMODE or URINAL. Entire charge and satisfactory care of same guaranteed at the nominal weekly expense of 25 cents by the GOUX FERTILIZING AND SANITARY COMPANY, corner Varick, Vestry, and Canal sts., New-York City.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, ENtitled to pay for clothing and arms, will please call at Gen. H. Raymond's office, No. 4 City Hall place, this month (July) daily, male and female, to hear the report from Albany about the appropriation. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY.

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.
R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:35, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN LECK and GEORGE SCHUBERTH, under the firm name of LECK & SCHUBERTH, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. George Schuberth will continue the business at the old stand, No. 1,414 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.
JOHN LECK.
GEORGE SCHUBERTH.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. Terms—$15 to $18 per week; $3 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,

is open for guests.

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

THE PARRY HOUSE,

at HIGHLAND FALLS, on the bank of the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, is now open. Terms, $12 to $18 per week. Address
WILLETT PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors.

Board $17 50 to $21 per week.
ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RE-sort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, ON THE BEACH AT Perth Amboy, N. J.—Nine trains from Whitehall st. Fare 25 cents. Groves, lawns, and fruit trees; location unsurpassed; all the popular amusements. Terms low.
H. B. KENT, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON PALISADES, BEtween Fort Lee and Englewood.—Good board at panic prices; bath, &c.; send for circular: Coylsville, Bergen County, N. J.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Asquanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IF A COMPANY OF TWENTY or thereabouts could be made up to stay a month or six weeks, I will take them for $8 per week apiece, and give them good accommodations. My house is one-half mile from the ocean, 2 miles from East Hampton, 2 miles from the Bay, and 17 from Montauk Point. Address WILLIAM C. HAND, Ammaganset, S. C., L. I.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRANDVIEW House, delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, 15 minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Apply at No. 45 5th av., or on the premises.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions at a private cottage, about five minutes' walk from the ocean; house surrounded by handsome shade-trees and lawn. Apply to Mr. E. W. CLARKE, real estate agent, Long Branch, or address C. C. B., Long Branch.

COUNTRY BOARD—ENGLEWOOD.—FIFTY MINutes from Chambers st.: a fine, large, airy room, with first-class board; house on high ground; fine lawn, shade, fruit, &c.; terms moderate. Address W., Box No. 121, Post Office, Englewood.

"LODER MANSION."

Fine suite of rooms to let for balance of the season; fifty minutes from City by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Large rooms in modern house on the water; private boat, stabling, well-shaded croquet ground, bathing; terms moderate. Address or inquire for Mrs. RIANHARD, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD, ON THE HUDSON—Commanding fine view of the river and surrounding country; adults preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. L. CARPENTER, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDson. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, Bank of the Republic.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL TERM OF the Supreme Court, in the Fifth Judicial District, at the Chambers of the Presiding Justice, in the village of Little Falls, in the County of Herkimer, held on the 30th day of June, 1874. Present, Hon. GEO. A. HARDIN, Presiding Justice. Supreme Court, County of Herkimer.—In the matter of the application of "THE REMINGTON EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY," a corporation, to change its corporate name.—Upon reading and filing the petition of "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company," by its President, Philo Remington, duly verified by its said President, and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1874, and upon due proof of the publication of the notice of the application herein, as required by law; and it appearing also to the satisfaction of the court that said application is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Trustees of said corporation; and the court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to such corporation changing its name; and after hearing Mr. Thomas Richardson, of counsel for the applicant, no one appearing to oppose: It is ordered that "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company" may, and it is hereby authorized to assume the corporate name of, "Remington Sewing-Machine Company." It is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and with the County Clerk of every county in which said corporation has a business office; and that it be published at least once in each week for four weeks, in some newspaper in every county where such corporation has a business office. That the newspapers in which such publications shall be made are hereby designated as follows, viz.: The Ilion *Citizen*, published at Ilion, said county; the Buffalo *Express*, published at Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y.; the New-York *Times*, published in the City and County of New-York; the Cincinnati *Commercial*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio; the Chicago *Tribune*, published in the City of Chicago, Illinois; the Atlanta Daily *Herald*, published in the City of Atlanta, Georgia; and the Boston Daily *Advertiser*, published in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. And it is further ordered that from and after the 1st day of August, 1874, the requirements of this order having been complied with, that the said corporation applicant be known by and use the corporate name of "Remington Sewing-Machine Company."

jy6-1aw4wM
EDWARD SIMMS, Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath, within the term of three months.—Dated, July 9, 1874.

jy18-1aw3wM*
SAMUAL W. BALDWIN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, Summer horse clothing cheaper than ever. Our harness are hand-made and of the best material. Whips, spurs, brushes, combs, sponges, chamois, &c. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FINE ALDERNEY BULL FOR SALE.—TO parties wishing to improve their stock, one of the finest thorough-bred Alderney Bulls in the country is offered for sale at low price; three years old, large, and very handsome, fawn and white with black points; is in Agricultural Society Herd Book. Address S. DELAHAY, Westfield, Union County, N. J.

A.—WE CLOSE UP THE REPOSITORY AND move our business to our factory, No. 1,505 Broadway, on the last day of this month. We have thirty carriages of different styles that must be sold. Now is the time to buy cheap.
JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, near 44th st.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.

TERMS, $4 PER DAY.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

PALMER'S, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, by day or week, at Summer prices. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR FRONT room vacated to-day; also commodious hall room, with board; Summer prices. Call at No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, West.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

BOARD WANTED.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A small, quiet family, all adults; an entire second floor in a full-sized house, with a generous private table required; to a well-located family, desiring to curtail expenses, a favorable opportunity is offered. Address ANSON, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYman, single, would like to rusticate with a church family, social and liberal, only a few miles from the City. Address, "Clergyman," box 115 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st. 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 17th.....6:00 A. M.	Thursday, 16th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th..11:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th.....10:30 A. M.
Sunday, 19th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 18th...5:00 P. M.
Monday, 20th.....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 19th.....2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 21st....8:30 A. M.	Monday, 20th.....12:00 M.
	Tuesday, 21st....1:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35.) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 17th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th.....4:30 P. M.
Saturday, 18th...4:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 20th....12:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st....1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d..8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 22d..2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d....9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A tide-water mill at Riverside, Conn., $6,000; a favorable arrangement may be made; will add some cash and take other property in exchange.
E. FERRIS, No. 185 Washington st., New-York.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST TWO WEEKS

OF THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME IN NEW YORK,
Previous to the opening in Boston, August 3.
COOLEST SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY.
ALL THE BRILLIANT RACES ON THE GRAND COURSE EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EDWARD MULLEN,
CHAMPION WALKER OF THE WORLD,
NOW AT THE
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
IN HIS WONDERFUL
FEAT OF WALKING FIVE HUNDRED MILES
IN
SIX CONSECUTIVE DAYS!

The performance of this marvelous feat against time takes place upon a special track inside the inner circle of the Hippodrome, bringing the pedestrian in full view of the audience, and entirely independent of the GRAND RACE COURSE, upon which is witnessed the usual brilliant programme of speed and daring equestrianism. To accommodate the thousands interested in manly sports, and especially in this great exhibition of perseverence and physical endurance, the Madison avenue box-office will remain open during the present week at all hours of the day and night. Judges and members of the committee constantly in attendance. Admission 50 cents.

PROF. W. H. DONALDSON'S
GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.

Doors open daily at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Entertainment in Grand Amphitheatre commences at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance. Box-office open from 8 to 4 daily.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. C. W. BARRY.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The sterling actor Mr. C. W. BARRY, in the sensation, by Dominick Murray and C. W. Barry, entitled, ROPED IN, with efficient cast.	Production (by special request) of the new sensation, by A. H. SHELDON, entitled, WEALTH AND CRIME.

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL.—To be held in SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th of July, in commemoration of the first Federal Shooting Festival in Switzerland.

The Park will be splendidly decorated for this occasion. The public are cordially invited to join in this peaceful tournament; every one has the chance of winning one of the numerous and beautiful prizes.

Grand Concert every day. On THURSDAY, 23d, there will be Swiss Athletic Games, wrestling, gymnastics, stone throwing, singing by the several Swiss societies, distribution of prizes, dancing, and grand banquet. For particulars, see the programme.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

MISS HINSDALE

CONTINUES
MRS. MACAULAY'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Assisted by Dr. S. BLACKIE, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av. School will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PARENTS DESIRING TO SEND THEIR sons to Germany for the purpose of finishing their education will find an opportunity in a first-class family, the head of which is a lawyer of high professional standing. Locality, suburb of Braunschweig, where the purest German is spoken. For particulars apply at J. F. KOTHE, 258 Washington st., New-York.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,)
} Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

$200 FOR A HANDSOME CARVED SERpentine rosewood seven octave piano; overstrung, full iron frame; sweet and powerful tone, at No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE

WILL REOPEN
On MONDAY, July 20,
with CHARLES GAYLER'S new and successful serio-comic play, in five acts, entitled
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing
Miss KATIE MAYHEW
in the character of
JENNIE MARKLAND,
and in her charming
SONGS AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.
During the recess this popular theatre has been RE-FRESCOED, RENOVATED, AND DECORATED.
The play will be produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY,
and
A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE,
including the best artists in the City.
BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—585 Broadway. VIOLETTE PICAUT, Directress. Entree 25c., 50c., $1. NIGHTLY at 8. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2. JARDIN, MABILLE, CHAHUT, and CANCAN DANCERS. VOLKSGARDEN, VIENNA, in Miniature. DEVERE BROTHERS. Mme. Picaut as Frailty. Mlle. Kurtz as Temptation; Mlle. Cili as Innocence; Mlle. Cerisse as Modesty; Maggie Weston, the English Wren; Marie Boniface; 20 Olio Artists; Lottie Murray, Grinnell Children. Alsacienne Duet. Secure seats in advance.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

THIS AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, (by especial request,) the Grand Legendary Drama of FAUSTUS AND MEPHISTOPHELES! Full Cast, Grand Ballet, beautiful Scenery, Mechanical Effects, &c. EVANGELINE is in rehearsal, and soon to be produced.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL, and ROBERT MACAIRE.

ILMA SPINOLA, AN EXPERIENCED AND competent teacher of piano and singing, "pure Italian method," will give lessons at pupils' residence; $1 per lesson. Address No. 115 East 14th st., New-York City.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

1874.
FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 25.
TUESDAY, July 28.
THURSDAY, July 30.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
TUESDAY, Aug. 4.
SECOND MEETING.
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
TUESDAY, Aug. 11.
Extra match day, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.
THURSDAY, Aug. 13.
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
TUESDAY, Aug. 18.
Extra day Great Stake, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.
THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

Races promptly at 12 o'clock each day.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PLATE GLASS

REQUIRED FOR THE
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

IMPROVING DELAWARE RIVER AT FORT MIFFLIN BAR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn.,
15th July, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:30 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing, by dredging, from the bar in the Delaware River, near Fort Mifflin, 173,000 cubic yards, more or less, of sand, mud, and loose material.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVING SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,
July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, above Penrose Ferry Bridge, about 70,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF WILMINGTON HARBOR, DELAWARE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:45 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing from the channel of Christiana River about 135 cubic yards, net, of solid rock.

Forms, specifications, drawings, and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, (THIRD STORY, BANK BUILDING,) FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD., July 15, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN PATAPSCO River, will be received until noon of July 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 17, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN APPOMATTOX RIVER, Virginia, will be received until noon of July 31, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1874, for constructing sewers, and also, for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging in various streets and avenues.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR TWO ENGINE BOILERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 27, 1874, for furnishing two steam boilers for Engines Nos. 27 and 29.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

REGISTRY BOOKS AND ELECTION PAMPHLETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1874, for Registry Books and Election Pamphlets.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRESSED BASE COURSE STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock, July 24, 1874, for 1,000 lineal feet of dressed base course stone for park enclosing wall.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., July 24, 1874, for 245 tons coal.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN F. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. STEPHENS, HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT, plaintiffs, against RICHARD REED, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 25, 1874.
MORRIS & BILLINGS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 15 Nassau st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house, in said City, on the 17th day of July, 1874.
MORRIS & BILLINGS,
jy20-1aw6wM
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A POLICE OFFICER.

ESCAPE OF HIS ASSAILANTS—DESPERATE THIEVES WHO ARE READY FOR MURDER.

At an early hour yesterday morning, or late on Saturday night, a good and zealous officer of the Police force, and a man who has seen useful service, was assaulted by some unknown person or persons, who injured him so severely that the physicians have slight hopes of his recovery. The assault was committed without any witnesses known to the Police at present, and as the officer was found insensible in the upper portion of the City, where it is but thinly populated, there seems at the outset but little hope of ever finding the scoundrel who committed the dastardly deed. The case was at first shrouded in mystery, but now a clue has been obtained.

The facts, as far as could be ascertained by Capt. Speight, of the Thirty-second Precinct, in whose precinct the officer was doing duty are as follows: On Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, the officers going on duty left the station-house in One Hundred and Fifty-second street, near Tenth avenue, to go on the posts assigned to them. Among those detailed to that duty was Patrolman McKenzie. His post was doubled on the night in question, and was laid out as follows: From One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and from Sixth avenue to St. Nicholas avenue; from One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and Eighth avenue to St. Nicholas avenue, which is certainly too much ground for any one man to look out for, though the greater portion of it is without any habitation. At 12 o'clock the relief was turned out, Officer Quintard being assigned to the post which McKenzie was covering. The officer went to the usual relieving-point, but could not see anything of McKenzie. Wondering very much at this, Quintard started over the post to look for the missing officer, and at 1:30 o'clock, found him in Seventh avenue, about forty feet from St. Nicholas avenue, lying on the sidewalk, with a cut on the wrist of the left hand, and a terrible wound on the back of his head, from which the blood was flowing freely. McKenzie was unable to speak, and the other officer soon saw that he was insensible. The wounded man had a pair of "nippers" grasped tightly in his right hand, while his club was lying about twenty feet from him, covered with blood. This led the officer to believe that McKenzie was attempting to make an arrest when he was assaulted.

While Quintard was examining his wounded comrade, three drovers arrived on the scene with a wagon, and told Officer Quintard that they saw the officer a short time previous, and first thought he was drunk; but finding that he was badly injured, they went and got the wagon, with the intention of taking the man to the station-house. The names of the drovers are Michael Haggerty, David Carey, and Edward Bradley, the latter being also a night watchman at the Bull's Head. Bradley explained to Officer Quintard that when they found the officer he was on the opposite side of the street, and that he must have blindly groped his way across to where he was found. On the sidewalk, where these men first found McKenzie, was a pool of blood. The wounded officer was put into the wagon, and was driven to the station-house.

An ambulance was immediately telegraphed for, and one arrived shortly after, when he was taken to the West Side Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street. The Ambulance Surgeon gave it as his opinion that McKenzie was fatally injured, and it was doubtful if he ever would recover consciousness. Capt. Speight, with Special Officers Thayer and Kennedy, of his command, immediately started out to make an investigation, and, if possible, find the assailant, or any clue that might eventually lead to his detection. By order of the Captain a man was sent to the Hospital so that in case McKenzie regained consciousness he might be able to ascertain from him some facts concerning the assault. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, however, the wounded officer was unconscious, and the physicians expected him to die at any moment. The House Surgeon and Dr. Fluhrer are of the opinion that he has concussion of the brain, caused by the wound on his head. They say that the wound is about two inches long, and is apparently caused by a heavy ball, or with some sharp instrument.

The Captain with his officers soon arrived at the place where the officer was assaulted. They made an examination of the ground, and found all the evidences of a desperate struggle having taken place. The Police scoured the neighborhood, but failed to find any person who could throw much light on the manner of the assault. One man was found who saw Officer McKenzie at 11:30 o'clock, and he was then trying the door of a vacant house on the north-west corner of Seventh avenue and St. Nicholas avenue. A man named William Waite informed the Captain that he saw three men sitting on the curb-stone, under a lamp, on Seventh avenue, about forty feet from where Officer McKenzie was found. Several of the detectives will be put on the case to-day. McKenzie had been eight years in the force. He was a powerful man, and is about fifty years old, is married, and has two children. McKenzie has a very good record as a soldier, having served in the Crimean war. He also served in the Union army during our late war, and has several medals that he received for bravery during both wars.

About 11 o'clock last night word was telegraphed to the Central Office, by Capt. Speight, that Officer McKenzie had regained consciousness. He was able to talk, but his mind is yet confused, and the physician will not allow him to say much. From what he did say the Police have gained a clue which they will follow up. It seems he had arrested one of three men whom he found engaged in a burglary, and a second one came behind him and felled him to the ground while he was engaged with his prisoner. During the struggle the three outlaws escaped, leaving their victim seriously, if not mortally injured.

A STORY WITH TWO SIDES.

John McLaughlin, a private watchman, of No. 506 West Twenty-eighth st., was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with pointing a loaded revolver at Officer Kane, of the Twentieth Precinct, on Saturday night. The officer says that there was a row in Twenty-eighth street, and he saw the prisoner standing close by, and he ordered him to move on, which he refused to do, and at the same time drew his pistol. McLaughlin says that the officer was drunk, and that there was a row between some persons just across the street, opposite No. 506 West Twenty-eighth street. McLaughlin says he lives at the number mentioned, and was quietly standing on his own stoop, and told the officer he ought to go and arrest the parties that were fighting. The officer, he alleges, drew his club and threatened to "mash in his head" if he did not go about his business. Seeing the club raised to strike him, McLaughlin pulled his pistol and told the officer that if he clubbed him he would defend himself. Kane then arrested McLaughlin on the charge mentioned. The officer denies that he ever threatened to club the man, or that he gave him any cause to draw his pistol. McLaughlin, on the other hand, has a number of witnesses to corroborate his statements.

ABATING THE BOWERY NUISANCES.

On Saturday Mr. James McGay, who lives on the second floor of No. 179 Bowery, applied to Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, for a warrant of arrest against the proprietor of the basement of No. 177 Bowery. The dive has been long known as the Olympic Garden Concert Hall and as a decided nuisance to the neighborhood. The raid was make on the place on Saturday night, and the following were arrested: Canfield T. Barlow, who says he is brother of the proprietor, Edward Barlow; Charles Johnson, Richard Shane, Charles Hopkins, Dolly Marble, Lottie Perley, Bella Conklin, Tilly Williams, Lena Russell, Addie Williams, Annie Murray, and Florence Conklin. These persons were arraigned before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and fined $10 each. Shane and Hopkins were sent to the House of Detention, as witnesses to appear against the proprietor when he shall have been arrested.

AN UNWILLING WITNESS.

On the 10th of July, on complaint of James McNamee, of No. 225 Wooster street, the house No. 227 Wooster street, occupied by Sarah Meyers, was "pulled," and the inmates, about a dozen in all, arrested and brought before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court. Mrs. Meyers was held in $2,000 bail for examination, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and all the others were fined $10 each. McNamee failed to appear in court to testify against Mrs. Meyers, and was repeatedly summoned to attend. He entirely disregarded the process of the court, and on Saturday Justice Murray gave Officer Grassig a warrant for his arrest. That officer found Mr. McNamee after a long search, and Justice Murray, after administering a lecture to him and hinting that he had some object in not attending, sent him to the House of Detention under $5,000 bail to appear when called upon.

A MERCHANT'S UNACCOUNTABLE DISAPPEARANCE.

It was reported to Inspector Dilks, at the Central Office, yesterday, that William H. Powell, a well-known provision dealer, doing business at 268 Washington street, had been missing since Saturday. Mr. Powell lived with his family at No. 44 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, and it appears that about 1 o'clock on Saturday last he left his place of business, stating to one of the clerks that he was going as far as Broadway, and would be back in a few minutes. Since that time nothing is known by his friends of his whereabouts, although they searched through both cities for him. His family fear that he has met with foul play, as they say he never left home before without letting them know. The missing man is said to be in good circumstances, and there is no reason why he should have left the City. A description of Mr. Powell was telegraphed to the Police stations, with instructions to look for him.

THE CAMERA-OBSCURA IN CENTRAL PARK.

The camera-obscura is not a particularly new invention of science, but it is, at all events, a very attractive one. Nothing can be more simple than its construction, and there are few more pleasing effects than it produces. A little darkened house or shed surmounted with a turret, a table with a surface of polished plaster or composition, whereon the miniature panorama is presented, and a simple disposition of lenses is all you require as a stock in trade. And yet this plain and unpretentious contrivance brings you into the actual presence of fairy land and makes you acquainted with life in Liliput. Of course the attractions of the camera-obscura will be enhanced or diminished just in proportion as the scenery surrounding it is beautiful or the reverse, and in proportion to the life and activity which are stirring in its vicinity. The condition of beautiful scenery is obviously satisfied by Central Park, and there is quite enough of life there on all occasions, so that a better place for this ingenious contrivance could not be selected. The camera-obscura which is now there, and which has occupied its present position for about two years, is very well located for giving a near view of the handsomest portions of the park. It is quite close to the lake and mall, and is so elevated that it can take in a good view of the country beyond the Hudson and even of Long Island beyond the Sound. When you enter the doors are closed, and no light is allowed into the little octagonal-shaped building beyond that which passes through the lenses. You do not grow accustomed to this light for a few minutes, but soon the several views are presented to your vision with perfect distinctness. You are like the Lady of Shalott, who in her magic mirror saw the sights of the outer world and the knights riding down to towered Camelot. Here more than in any painting is furnished the "counterfeit presentment" of everything going on around, whereas a painting only furnishes an inanimate representation; this satisfies every condition of life, movement, and color. Everything is in miniature, but not a single detail is lost. The well-appointed team that dashes along the carriage-drive dashes along on the picture; the boatmen that row their freights round the lake do the same under liliputian conditions for the visitors to the camera obscura; the water that shimmers in the sunlight, and the spouting fountains shimmer and spout here as well. The slightest movement of the foliage is preserved and the movements of individuals fill the scene. But the camera is a good deal of a tell-tale, and sometimes makes revelations which many people would wish unmade. Take for instance the lover who, in some quiet nook of the park, urges his amorous protestations, and with gentle and endearing action indicates the warmth of his affection. It is hardly satisfactory for him to know that up in the camera house he has an *alter ego* about three inches in height who goes through exactly the same performance for the benefit of a dozen or a half-dozen persons who paid fifteen cents a head to witness the performance—and he kissed her—and so, too, does the gentleman of the three-inch stature, and everybody laughs at the conceited loves of the miniature parties, and all think that they can recognize them when they get down to that portion of the park. One of the prettiest effects of the camera is that produced by the motion of the foliage in the wind. The lights and shades caused by the sun glistening through the leaves are also very fine, and the agitation of the waters of the lake is rendered with remarkable fidelity in the picture. The camera-obscura is one of the least known attractions of the park, but it is eminently deserving of a visit.

WORK AT THE DRY DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

Business at the dry docks and ship-yards continued active throughout last week, and by many is considered fully equal to that of the same period last year. An average number of ships, barks, and smaller craft have been up for repairs and examination. The list also comprises a yacht and several steamers. Trade in spars and marine stores is hardly up to the expectation of dealers, although one or two houses report large consignments of the former to eastern ship-yards.

The following is a resumé of the week's work at the principal docks and yards:

The Screw Dry Dock Company, Pier No. 40, report the following vessels on dock: propeller R. F. Cahill, painted; propeller Gamecock, painted; propeller Spray, painted and general repairs; brig Manlius, 284 tons, patched metal; yacht Dreadnaught, painted; propeller Vim, painted; propeller W. E. Gladwish, painted; propellor A. F. Walcott, up for repairs.

C. & R. Poillon, shipwrights, No. 224 South street, have been repairing the ship Gardner Colby, 1,135 tons, South American trade, remetalled and refastened; bark H. D. Brookman, 687 tons, West India trade, new decks and miscellaneous repairs; steamer Huntsville, 1,100 tons, Lowden's Savannah Line, new deck-work and general repairs; steamer Ashland, 761 tons, San Domingo trade, up for examination; schooner Marcia Reynolds, 297 tons, West India trade, carpenter-work; steamer Granite State, 1,200 tons, Hartford Line, new guards and miscellaneous repairs; ship Sonora, 1,527 tons, California trade, new masts and spars; bark F. Marion, 678 tons, New-Orleans trade, calking, carpenter-work, &c.; bark Regina Folck, 341 tons, Levant trade, new rudder and calking.

Roosevelt & Griffiths, shipwrights, No. 257 South street, have had the following vessels under repair: Bark Evelyn, 394 tons, Matanzas trade; bark R. W. Griffiths, 318 tons, Matanzas trade; schooner Eveline, 122 tons, Vera Cruz trade; brig Clarabelle, 325 tons, Mediterranean trade; brig Ramirez, 283 tons, Mexican trade; brig Mattano, 319 tons, West India trade; the brig R. Dillon, 453 tons, New-Orleans trade, new spars; schooner M. Hand, 194 tons, Jamaica trade, received first suit of copper; brig Helen O. Phinney, 443 tons, European trade, repaired metal; bark Agil, 395 tons, Bermuda trade; schooner J. S. & L. C. Adams, West India trade.

The Balance Dry Dock Company, Piers Nos. 40 and 41 East River, have had the following vessels on dock for repairs and examination: Ship Gardner Colby; bark Regina Jolk; bark C. E. Jayne, repairing rudder, &c. On Wednesday the large dock was temporarily removed to Pier No. 48. Meantime the slip between Piers Nos. 41 and 42 is being dredged out to a depth of thirty-two feet at low water, thus allowing the reception of the largest vessels at any time or tide.

The Sectional Dry Dock Company report a fair business for the week, one ship, two barks, and two brigs having been on the docks for repairs of various kinds, including remetaling and refitting.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Selwyn, of the British Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

Major G. W. Schofield, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Major C. B. Comstock, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Montagu, of the Royal Engineers, British Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Judge John S. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Capt. Trygger, of the Swedish Navy, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Adriatic, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge W. W. Crump, of Richmond, and Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Chester, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, formerly United States Minister to Peru, is at the Gilsey House.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

James Greer, No. 312 East Forty-second street; John Marks, No. 203 East Twenty-seventh street, and John White, No. 439 First avenue, were charged at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, before Judge Sherwood, with being suspicious persons. When arrested they were in the neighborhood of a man who had been robbed of his watch and chain and his shirt studs. The evidence as to any overt act on their part was, however, insufficient, and they were discharged....John Darling, of East Twenty-eighth street, preferred a charge of stealing a horse-blanket, the property of one Wm. Jay, against Patrick McGuire, who was held for trial....George White, alias Pollouski, was held for trial on a charge of snatching a pocket-book containing $10 from Carrie M. Peck, of No. 84 East Ninth street.

A BOY KILLED WHILE PLAYING.

On the 16th inst. some boys were playing in Eleventh avenue, when Arthur Moore, aged sixteen years, and living at No. 451 Eleventh avenue, threw a stone at Frank Donnelly, aged ten years, of No. 447 Eleventh avenue. The stone struck Donnelly in the left side, injuring him severely. He went to his home, and complained that the blow pained him very much, and a physician was called in, who attended him until yesterday morning until 11 o'clock, when the boy died. The physician says that death was the result of the injury received by being struck with the stone. Moore was arrested and locked up, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

AH HI'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening as Ah Hi, a Chinaman, living at No. 20 Mott street, was sitting at his door, he was assaulted by four men who are at present unknown. One of the men struck him with a stone on the head, causing a slight fracture of the skull. His assailants then fled, making good their escape, and he was taken to the Park Hospital.

THE DEPARTING COMET.

OUR STRANGE VISITOR'S LAST NIGHTS.

OLD NOTIONS ABOUT COMETS—WHAT HAS BEEN THOUGHT OF THEM IN LATER DAYS.

In the ancient Chinese annals of astronomy, which claim to go back 2,857 years before the Christian era, the appearance of comets and of solar eclipses are recorded as the most remarkable and mysterious events in connection with the movements of the heavenly bodies. The study of astronomy was regarded by them as that one of the occult sciences the professors of which were obliged to predict every eclipse under pain of death. It was the popular idea that an eclipse was a monster having evil designs upon the sun, and it was customary to make a great noise by shouting and beating of gongs in order to frighten it away from its solar prey. Eclipses have long since been divested of the mystery in which they were shrouded for ages, but comets which come to visit us from the starry depths of infinite space are still in many respects as mysterious messengers of the skies as they were before Kepler and Newton revealed those laws which have simplified the movements of the solar system. They are no longer regarded, it is true, except by the most barbarous nations, as the forerunners of untold disasters and calamities to the human race. Since the exorcism of Halley's comet, in 1456, by Pope Calixtus, those celestial ministers have seldom visited our planet. So we have been saved from their evil influences. But, whatever the effect of exorcism may be, if one may judge from the sensational bombast of some of the New-York journals, it would seem at least that the Chinese barbarism of making a great noise has descended to us, and flourishes in our midst. If the Chinese law of putting to death those whose predictions should not be verified were carried into effect, however, no doubt we should have heard much less of Coggia's comet, and consequently know much more about this strange visitant. Of one thing, at least, we may now feel pretty certain. Coggia's comet, which, for some time past has been figuring in the north-western part of the heavens in the neighborhood of Ursæ Majoris, and has come to visit our system from the unknown depths of space, and though much was promised from the examinations of its spectrum, for all that we know up to the present it is likely to pass away without disclosing the hidden secrets of its constitution. How long it has been wandering through space before it came within the limits of our system, or how many ages it may have to travel before it comes within the influence of other suns and systems, is a still greater mystery than the material of which it is composed. When it is recollected that the solar system of which our planet forms a part though measuring 3,600,000,000 miles across the orbit of the planet Uranus, which requires eighty-four years to perform one revolution round the sun, is no more than a single point in the infinity of space, and that light requires over three years to travel to us from the nearest fixed star, some idea may be formed of the immense chasm which the comet has overleaped in its journey toward the sun, as well as the fathomless abyss over which it must pass after leaving our system before it can come under the influence of the nearest of those distant suns that roll and shine along the blue vault of the heavens. Allowing it to travel at the uniform velocity of thirty miles in a second, it would require 20,000 years to reach the nearest sun, and probably 20,000,000 of years before it would reach one lying within its pathway or become the subject again of observation, supposing the planetary orbs revolving round that luminary to be inhabited by intelligent beings. Whatever may be the matter of which comets are constituted, they are the only bodies that traverse those vast spaces which separate us from the stellar systems—the only connecting links between us and those great constellations which adorn the firmament. Like most other objects within the range of creation, comets may have a sphere of usefulness in the system of the heavens which our limited knowledge of the starry depths above and beneath, and everywhere around us, probably never can fathom.

According to the theory of ancient astronomers, a comet was a vast heap or assemblage of little stars, meeting together by reason of the inequality of their motions, and uniting into a visible mass which should again disappear as these stars separated and each proceeded in its own course. This opinion Aristotle overturned, and substituted another in its place. He represented comets to be a kind of transient fires, or meteors, consisting of exhalations raised to the upper regions of the air and there set on fire far below the moon's course. This theory prevailed until Tycho Brahi showed its fallacy by proving that they must exist outside of the moon's orbit. Helvetius, from a number of observations, gave it as his opinion that the comets, like the solar spots, are formed and condensed out of the grosser exhalations of the sun's body, or that they are generally in the atmosphere of a planet and discharged from it partly by the rotation of the planet, and then revolved around the sun in the same manner as a projectile upon the earth's surface describes a parabola. Kepler supposed that comets were generated in the ether in vast numbers, though they did not all become visible, either because of their smallness or because they remain for a long period under the horizon. But Sir Isaac Newton has shown the fallacy of his hypothesis by proving that the comet of 1680, in its passage near the sun, would have been dissipated had it consisted of exhalations of the sun and planets. He concluded that the heat to which it was exposed was 2,000 times as great as that of red hot-iron. Such an immense heat acquired in its perihelion, the comet must be a long time in cooling again. He computed that a globe of red-hot iron of the dimensions of our earth would not be cool after 50,000 years; and if the comet be supposed to cool one hundred times as fast as red hot iron, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it to be the same size as the earth, it would not be cool in a million years.

The chief phenomena of comets are that so long as their velocity is increased they move nearly in great circles, but toward the end of their course they deviate from these circles. Their tails appear the largest and brightest immediately after their transit through the region of the sun, or after their perihelion, these tails always appearing broader at their upper extremity than near the centre of the comet; and they are always transparent, so that the smallest stars appear through them. The excessive degree of heat the comets sustain in their approaches to the sun must convert into vapor every substance capable of vaporization, and from this cause arises the prodigious extent of their trains.

It is known that all the comets which travel in periodic orbits around the sun have been brought into their present subordination to the solar attraction by the influence of the large planets which travel outside the orbit of the asteroids. Each of these planets probably has its own family of comets, though hitherto we have only been able to satisfy ourselves respecting the existence of such a family in the case of Jupiter. A large number of comets have their aphelion close to the orbit of Jupiter, and the meaning of this will be recognized when it is remembered that a comet traveling from outer space along a course which would bring it near the great mass of Jupiter, would be forced by his attraction into an orbit having its aphelion not far from the place where it was diverted from its wandering course. It was shown that comet No. 1 of 1868 and the meteor system associated with it travel close to the orbit of Uranus; so that it is probable that the comet approaches that orbit more nearly even than the known members of Jupiter's comet family approach the orbit of their ruling planet. Uranus must be, therefore, regarded as the planet by whose attraction the comet was forced to take up its present orbit, and astronomers having traced back the history of the comet and that of Uranus, have found that 126 years after the Christian era Uranus and the comet were so close that for a brief time the comet was more under the influence of the planet's attraction than under that of the sun. It was at this time the comet was forced to travel on its present orbit. The slight curvature which is generally observed in the trains of comets may be accounted for by combining the motion given to the vapors by the impulse of the sun's rays with the motion of the comet in its orbit, the detached vapors being driven by the impact of the luminous particles beyond the sphere of the comet's attraction, and consequently ceasing to follow the direction of the nucleus.

The introduction of spectrum analysis into the study of astronomy of late years has been regarded as a very important advance in this branch of science. Upon the discovery of this method of investigation, it was confidently announced that the materials composing every star from which a ray of light could be obtained could be ascertained with as much accuracy as if we could transport ourselves to the surface of these stars to carry on the investigation. In the hands of Dr. Huggins the spectroscope has already accomplished grand results. Not only does he aim at investigating the spectrum for the purpose of determining the physical constitution of stars buried so far in the infinity of space that the imagination is lost in the attempt to take in their distance, but he has actually computed the velocity with which these stars are approaching or receding from the earth. In a paper recently read before the Royal Society in England, he estimates the motion from the sun of the stars Sirius, Betelgeux, Rigil, Castor, Regulus, and a group of stars in Ursæ Majoris to be from twenty to twenty-five miles per second, while the stars Arcturus, Vega, Pollux, and a star in Ursæ Majoris are approaching the sun at the rate of some fifty miles per second. The principle upon which the spectrum is applied in ascertaining the constitution of the heavenly bodies is derived from the knowledge of the fact that while any substance in nature is burning it gives out a light whose wave length is different from that of every other substance. The waves of one burning substance, therefore, travel faster than those of another of different materials, and the difference in the wave lengths is determined by the prism. Those traveling fastest approach the violet end of the prism, these moving at the slowest rate being collected at the red end, while others take up the intermediate spaces assigned to blue, green, and yellow. When light has to pass through the vapor of any substance a dark line appears where the bright line would appear if the substance were incandescent. So that the dark lines in the solar spectrum prove that iron, sodium, gold, potassium and other substances are burning in the sun, and that it is surrounded by the vapors of these bodies. It was hoped that the appearance of Coggia's comet would afford an opportunity of ascertaining the precise nature of the constitution of these bodies by an examination of its spectrum, but it is now feared that its brilliancy was not sufficient to admit of satisfactory conclusions in this respect. Prof. Paget, of Paris, commenced to make observations with the spectroscope upon it as early as the 19th of May, the result of which has not yet been fully published. So far as he had investigated the matter it appeared, however, that its light gave a continuous spectrum from the orange to the blue colors, traversed by three bright bands as the spectrum of a gaseous nebula. This, it is claimed, confirms the theory of Sir Isaac Newton, that the nuclei of comets must be solid matter, but whether anything more definite may be arrived at is not yet known. From observations made upon Enck's comet in 1871 by Profs. Hall and Harkness, it was found that as it approached the sun there was a condensation of the matter of the comet, and the formation of a nucleus, and an extension of the matter, and a disappearance of the nucleus as it receded from it. The spectrum, as seen by Harkness, consisted of three bright bands of the wave lengths of 599.5, 510.6, and 455. He also ascertained, by a certain process, that the wave lengths of comet No. 2 of 1868, observed by Dr. Huggins, were so nearly identical with those of Enck's comet as to lead to the conclusion that the physical constitution of both was the same, and that both were composed of incandescent carbon in a gaseous state. He considers its density to be enormously greater than that of the atmosphere at the upper limit of auroras. He also directs attention to the continual increase in the wave length emitted by the highest part of the second point of the spectrum as a phenomenon hitherto unobserved, and refers it to the increased temperature of the comet as it approaches the sun. If the calculations made respecting Coggia's comet be correct, it will be within 26,000,000 miles of the earth on the 24th inst. After that date it will pass beyond the limits of the earth's orbit, never to return. For some evenings past it has not been visible, owing to the cloudy state of the sky, and as it is now fast descending toward the horizon it is not likely to be again seen as a brilliant object to the naked eye. But while it bids our planet an eternal farewell, other wandering spheres of a similar character are doubtless madly careening toward us from the vast infinitude of space.

GERMAN AMUSEMENTS YESTERDAY.

A grand opening concert at the Jones' Wood Colosseum yesterday, in which the Saengerbund societies, about fourteen in number, and half a dozen other German vocal and musical organizations assisted, attracted large crowds of visitors to the festival grounds. The affair was under the direction of Carl Bergmann, and the pieces were rendered by an immense chorus, composed of several hundred vocalists, accompanied by an orchestra composed of the musicians of the Ninth Regiment Band. For the concert in the afternoon a programme of about a dozen pieces had been prepared, including many of the choicest German compositions, vocal and instrumental. The Colosseum and Belvidere buildings were decorated with a profusion of flags and banners, and drapery of a great variety of colors, and in the evening the festivities were wound up by an illumination.

The Mozart Verein, a German vocal organization, with several other German societies and one Dutch society, went on a river excursion in the steamer Virginia Seymour, and the double-decked barge Walter Sands. A music corps was in attendance on board, and ample arrangements had been made for a full enjoyment of the occasion. The societies which accompanied the Mozart Verein were the German Maennerchor, Apollo Maennerchor, Arion Quartette Club, Bloomingdale Eintracht, Melrose Liedertafel, and the Dutch Society Eentrescht. The Saengerbust Society went on an excursion to Carlstadt, and the Abt Schueler vocal society went to some point on Long Island, and a pleasant day was spent by each. The Schillerbund Vocal Society went on a steam-boat excursion up the Hudson, accompanied by the families and numerous friends of the organization, who embarked on board of the steamer Wyoming and the barge Caledonia, in tow of the same. A landing was effected at Excelsior Park, where a few pleasant hours were spent, enjoying vocal and instrumental music, and other social festivities and pastimes.

NORTH CAROLINA.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

Lieut. Gov. Curtis H. Brogden has been formally installed as Governor of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Tod R. Caldwell. He is a native of the State, and fifty-seven years of age. He served in the House of Representatives, as a Democrat, from 1838 until 1852, and then in the State Senate until 1856 when he was made Controller of the State by the Legislature, continuing in this office until the establishment of the Provisional Government by President Johnson. He was re-elected Controller by the Legislature in 1865, but was defeated in 1866. In 1868 he again was a member of the Senate, having been elected by the Republicans, and served until 1870. In 1872, he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. He made a brief inaugural address, in which, after alluding appropriately to the sudden death of his predecessor, he said: "While I feel sensibly the great loss the State has sustained by the death of Gov. Caldwell, and the responsibilities thus suddenly and unexpectedly imposed upon me by the Supreme Ruler of the universe, I shall place my hope and trust in Him as my rock and my defence, my shield and my strength, to enable me to discharge my official duties according to the Constitution and the laws, and to properly represent the interest and majesty of the people, and the character and honor of the State. With a clear conscience and upright intentions, I shall try to discharge the duties of the high office to which I have been called, honestly and faithfully, as a true and loyal son of North Carolina. I desire the promotion of education, morality and virtue, that the people may become more prosperous and happy under a wise and liberal Government administered fairly and impartially by just and equal laws, thus insuring the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. I desire that honest industry and labor may be justly protected and rewarded, and the vast and varied resources of the State may be more fully developed. I desire that free public schools may be established and supported in every township and county of the State. We all know that free Governments must repose and must exist on the basis of intelligence and virtue. One of our first duties is to educate all our citizens, so that they may understand and appreciate their duties, and cherish feelings of respect and affection for our country, her rights, her laws, and institutions. Proud of the historic fame of North Carolina, and of that patriotic feeling which has ever marked the devotion of her people to free institutions, I am anxious to perpetuate and increase that fame by such legislation and such a system of improvements as will lead to the gradual and safe development of all our resources, and of zealously encouraging whatever shall render the people of the State contented and prosperous, her character respected, and her institutions prosperous, solid, and permanent. In all the matters of administration I shall adhere to the maxim of the fathers of economy and simplicity, and of rigid accountability to the people of all public functionaries; and I shall endeavor to illustrate this maxim in my own official conduct."

RUMORED NEGOTIATIONS FOR NORTHERN MEXICO.

From the San Francisco Commercial Herald.

Very important information has reached us from what we deem an authentic source, to the effect that overtures have been made by the Mexican Government to that of the United States to cede all the territory of the former lying north of a line of latitude drawn directly from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, and that the matter will engross the attention of Congress at its next session, with the greatest probability of its acceptance. What are to be the considerations for this cession of territory we are not informed, and it is likely that the point has not yet been settled. One thing is positive, a number of our heaviest capitalists and bold operators have very recently been actively in pursuit of mines lying in the territory to be ceded. Several in Lower California have already changed hands, and mining engineers have been dispatched to Sonora and Chihuahua. It is evident to us that much commotion exists about this matter in certain circles, and that there is good foundation for the report. By this arrangement the United States will acquire Nueva Leon, Coahuila, Sonora, Lower California, and portions of Sinaloa and Durango. It is probable that the postponement of final decision by the Mexican and American Joint Commissions was based upon this consideration, and it is not unlikely that the Mexican Government may have been influenced by the attitude taken by the United States Government in reference to Mexican inroads upon our territory. Mexico has need of money, the States named are distant from the Capital, and there are no railroads or other even moderate means of connection; they cannot be controlled by their Federal authorities, and are almost constantly in an open uproar. In these and similar reasons may be found the inducements which have actuated the Mexican Government.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

James Connelly, of No. 369 Pearl street, was stabbed in the back by Jeremiah Parker during a street row on Saturday night. The wound is not serious.

Mary Smith, of No. 161 Perry street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a watch worth $40 from Patrick Barrett.

Mollie Holbrook is still locked up at the Central Office, and will no doubt be taken back to Chicago this week. The officer who is to take charge of her arrived in this City with the necessary papers a few days ago.

Officer McClernan, of the Eleventh Precinct, found a quantity of old and new rope hid away under the dock at the foot of Sixth street, East River. It is believed that the rope was stolen by river thieves.

Charles Tappan, of No. 27 Sullivan street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with burglary. He was seen leaving the house of John Woods, No. 71 King street, with a bundle of clothing in his possession worth $40.

Florence Sheehan, of No. 429 East Nineteenth street, and Patrick Caffrey, of No. 318 First avenue, became engaged in an altercation, in Nineteenth street, at an early hour yesterday morning, during which Sheehan was stabbed in the back of the neck. Caffrey was arrested, and Sheehan had his wound dressed, after which he left for home.

During a quarrel, on Saturday night, between John Cuff, of No. 19 Rector street, and William Hickey, of No. 105 Washington street, the latter stabbed the former in the left side and cheek with a penknife. The wounded man was sent to the Park Hospital, but his wounds are not considered serious. Officer Pendergast, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Hickey.

William Halpin, of No. 368 Greenwich street, and John Emmett, of No. 36 Hudson street, quarreled in the eating saloon at No. 34 Hudson street, last night. During the affray Halpin received a slight scalp-wound, and Emmett had three fingers cut. They were arrested by Officer Stoddard, of the Fifth Precinct, and their wounds were dressed at the Station-house.

The Mexican Government have concluded a contract with Messrs. Alexandre & Sons, of this City, the proprietors of the Mexican Steam-ship Company, by which their vessels will call at Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, and Tampico after leaving New-York and Havana, and then proceed to New-Orleans. The first departure from New-York will take place in the early part of September.

BROOKLYN.

Annie Heise, aged twenty, of Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue, on being arrested for disorderly conduct, yesterday morning, attempted to commit suicide in the Eighth Subprecinct Station-house.

Margaret Rooney, aged twelve years, was arrested by Sergt. Driscoll, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday, for stealing two watches, value $50, from her employer, John W. Toten, No. 474 Eighteenth street. She had sold the watches for $10.

Francis Rourke, of Sullivan street, visited a friend named Thomas Baker, at No. 107 Wolcott street, yesterday. A quarrel sprang up, and Rourke stabbed Baker in the hand. Matthew Domberg, who interfered, was slightly stabbed in the wrist.

LONG ISLAND.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club propose to have a race in Oyster Bay Harbor every Saturday during the season, weather permitting.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn will rendezvous at Glen Cove on the 25th inst., preparatory to their annual cruise.

A farm laborer who had been in the employ of Mr. Hendrick Remsen, of Springfield, about two weeks, decamped on Saturday night, taking with him a valuable horse.

The Boards of Excise of the village and town of Flushing have granted in all forty-two licenses. They have now closed their sessions, and give notice that all persons found hereafter selling liquor without license will be prosecuted.

The effects of the dull times are felt in a marked manner by the shipping engaged in the local trade. No less than fifty-four vessels—sloops and schooners—were in Port Jefferson Harbor on Sunday, and a large number were also in the harbors of Cold Spring and Northport.

John Hoffman, in the employ of Mr. James Valentine, at Black Stump, Flushing, on Saturday, stole a trunk containing clothing, papers, a watch and chain, and $600 in money, and started for New-York. He was arrested just as he was about to take the cars, and the goods were found in his possession. He was committed by Justice Quarterman to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STATEN ISLAND.

Coroner Dempsey, of New-Brighton, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Eleanor M. Ryerson, aged seven years, who was killed on Saturday by falling from a grape arbor at Chelsea. Verdict, accidental death.

The excursion of the Pastoral Aid Society of St. John's Episcopal Church, at Clifton, of which Rev. Dr. Eccleston is Pastor, takes place to-day by steamer Josephine to Long Branch and around Staten Island. The proceeds, after paying expenses, will be added to the fund in aid of the Smith Infirmary at Tompkinsville.

A very spirited match of base-ball was played on Saturday, at New-Brighton, between the Nameless, of Brooklyn, and the nines of the Staten Island Base-ball Clubs. Over 500 spectators were present. The game opened at 3:30 o'clock and continued for four hours, resulting in a victory for the Staten Islanders by a score of 27 to 7.

NEW-JERSEY.

J. H. G. Hawes, a well-known citizen of Newark, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease.

Thomas Flaherty, of Newark avenue, Jersey City, was locked up for beating his wife and her father, John McCann, who went to her assistance.

Wm. Murphy, John O'Connell, and John Ryan, three youths, were arrested yesterday for gambling on the platform of the Erie Railway milk depot. They were locked up.

A German, named Herman Euder, attempted to commit suicide in Newark, by shooting, yesterday. The ball entered near the left eye and came out near the ear. He was taken to the hospital in a precarious condition.

During Thursday night the wool-pulling establishment at Communipaw was entered and robbed of a large stock of wool. Yesterday the Chief of Police of Newark arrested one Charles Zahn, and recovered $800 worth of the stolen property.

Articles of association under the General Railroad law have been filed with the Secretary of State at Trenton for the construction of the Timber Brook Railroad, to run from a point on the Morris and Essex Railroad at or near Port Oram, in Morris County, to a junction with the Green Pond Railroad, near the mines of the Timber Brook Iron Mine Company, in Rockaway Township, Morris County. The length of the road when completed will be twelve miles.

ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

Among the recent arrivals at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, are the following: Col. Thos. A. Scott, President Pennsylvania Railroad; John King, Jr., Vice President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; H. H. Jewett, President Erie Railroad; Russell Sage and wife, New-York, President Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; Judge Jewett, of Pennsylvania; Wm. K. Kitchen, President Bank of Commerce, New-York; Senator Hill, Georgia; Jno. R. Cecil, New-York; A. H. Trowbridge, President Second National Bank, New-York; Senator J. P. Stockton, New-Jersey; Senator Jones, Nevada; Judge Sullivan, California; Jas. Buell, President Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York; Henry Clews, New-York; Jno. Tucker and wife, Philadelphia; John Roach and family, New-York; Gen. Beal and family, California; Pierre Lorillard, New-York; Lawrence W. Jerome, New-York; Henry James, President Citizens' Bank, Baltimore; J. M. Ganson, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo; H. F. Towes and family, New-York; Gen. Dan. Tyler, Connecticut.

CORONERS' CASES.

An inquest will be held by Coroner Woltman to-day, in the case of Charles Dunn, aged forty years, who fell overboard and was drowned at pier No. 43, East River, on Thursday night last. The deceased was lying asleep on the string piece, and rolled off into the water. The body was recovered yesterday morning, and sent to the Morgue....George Westerman, nine months old, died suddenly at No. 60 Gouverneur street yesterday....Lizzie Keating, aged four years, died from small-pox yesterday, at No. 97 Bayard street. As there was not a physician in attendance, the Coroner was notified....A child, six months old, died suddenly at No. 651 Fifth street, on Saturday evening.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN IOWA.

Speaking of the damage done by grasshoppers in Iowa, the Des Moines *State Register* of the 16th inst. says: "The news from some counties is, to say the least, not encouraging, but we wait for particulars. The news from the four north-west corner counties is good. The people who were aided in those counties last Winter, (and there is where most of the supplies were sent,) have stuck to their land, and will have, as a general thing, good crops. A letter to Gen. Baker from a prominent man in O'Brien County states: 'Our crops in O'Brien and Sioux counties are good, notwithstanding the grasshopper scare last week. The best judges think the damage done by them will not exceed five per cent. But in Osceola and Lyon counties it may be ten per cent. There are few of the pests here yet. The most of those that left last week went in a south-west direction. Previous to that time they were traveling for St. Paul. The barley and oats harvest has commenced. Wheat will be ready for harvesting the first of next week. We think Kossuth County is the greatest sufferer this year. Emmet and Clay have been greatly injured, but, as we said before, let us wait and see.'"

THE COUNT OF PARIS ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

The Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes* has published the first chapter of a work by the Count De Paris on the civil war in America, in which he took no undistinguished part as one of McClellan's Aids de Camp. His Royal Highness at the very outset throws the responsibility of the secession war on the Southern States, and the political views he expresses are not without interest at the present moment. The following extracts are taken from the publication: "At the beginning of the year 1861 one of those acts of violence which ambitious men often know how to disguise under names which are the finer in proportion to the culpability of their motives, rent the United States Republic, and kindled in it civil war. A *coup d'état* was attempted against the Constitution of that Republic by the powerful oligarchy which reigned in the South and had long domineered in the council of the nation. Whenever the common law, which insures equally to the few and isolated the respect of their rights, and to the majority the full enjoyment of political power, is violated by any section of society, despotism is founded, unless that attack is severely repelled. Beaten in the Presidential election of 1860, the Southern States wished to recover by intimidation or force the influence which they had hitherto exercised for the advantage of slavery, and while proclaiming aloud the words 'Independence and Liberty' they trampled under foot a sacred contract as soon as the national vote pronounced against their policy. But success, that great justifier of providential men, was wanting to them, and victory sanctioned the cause of right and legality. It was then seen what a fund of energy the wide and constant practice of liberty amasses among nations happy enough to possess and wise enough to guard it. America had already solved one of the most difficult problems of our age by developing liberal institutions amid a democratic society, but no great internal crisis had yet come to try their solidity. Many people asserted that at the first storm this fragile plant would be plucked up from a soil incapable of nourishing it. The blast of civil war arose, and it was, on the contrary, the vigorous tree of American institutions which, extending its shadow over the country in which it had struck such deep roots, preserved them from imminent destruction. At this crisis the American people learned to value their Constitution more than in the past, and proved to the world that the statue of Liberty is not a vain idol deaf in the hour of danger, but the holy image of a powerful divinity which must be invoked in adversity."

* * * * "The recent events which have deluged the United States with blood give an especial interest to the study of the War of American Independence. The theatre is the same, the nature of the country has since changed by little, and on both sides the actors are the descendants of Washington's soldiers. In this first effort of the young American nation to organize its military power we shall see the precedents of 1861, and in the small armies of the last century the model of those which in our days took part in a civil war. Certain important differences, however, must first be pointed out, which distinguish both the two wars and the condititions under which they were undertaken. It was, indeed, from not taking account of these differences that many persons saw the issue of the last struggle bely their anticipations; because the thirteen colonies had wearied out the efforts of England, they believed the Confederate States would exhaust the forces of the North. Happily, the comparison between the noble movement of 1775 and the resort to arms by the slave-owners in 1861 was as false from the military as from the political point of view. At the time the colonies rejected the authority of the mother country all the strategic points of their territory were occupied by the English. It was sheer necessity to conquer the whole. They had nothing to lose, and could not deem themselves beaten even when the enemy was still in the heart of the country. In 1861, on the contrary, the Confederates, masters of all the territory which they claimed to withdraw from the legal power of the new President, had need of that vast region, on the one hand, to maintain the institution of slavery, and, on the other, to support their numerous armies. When it was invaded they felt themselves vanquished. What was possible in the War of Independence, when the number of the combatants was limited, was no longer so. Washington and Gates, Howe and Cornwallis, had usually under their orders only 10,000 or 15,000, and very rarely 20,000 men. These small armies could subsist upon the country they occupied. It was not, indeed, always without difficulty; and Washington's soldiers suffered terribly in the Winter they passed at Valley Forge. The English army, traversing a comparatively rich country from Philadelphia to New-York, was obliged to carry its provisions with it, and Cornwallis lost all his baggage in North Carolina, which he marched through as a conqueror; but neither was subject to the vast commissariat system which supposed a fixed and assured basis of operations, and without which considerable armies cannot be supported in America. They subsisted and sojourned for long months beside an enemy who was master of the country."

* * * "It was amid this attractive and instructive life that the news of the disruption of the Union surprised the American Army. The treacherous foresight of the late Minister of War, Mr. Floyd, had removed it altogether from the States which his Southern accomplices were preparing to raise against the Federal authority. The soldiers had the honor of being deemed faithful to their flag under a thousand pretexts. The Federal forts and arsenals had been dismantled by the very men whose first duty was to watch over the general interest of the nation, and the garrisons withdrawn from them for dispersion in Texas had been placed under the orders of an officer who seems to have been chosen only to betray them. Thus removed, however, from civilization, the regular officers had remained strangers to the passionate quarrels it engenders, and had paid little attention to the movement which divided their country into two hostile camps. No family suffered more cruel divisions when the citizens armed against each other than this military family whose members were united by so many ties. All those who belonged to the North prepared, in spite of diverse opinions on the questions of the day, to respond to the appeal of the Government. Among those who were connected by birth or relationship with the Southern States, some, like the venerable Scott, remained faithful to the North; holding that the insurrection, far from absolving them, bound them to defend the threatened existence of their country. The majority, governed by party influence, and imbued with the fatal doctrine of the absolute independence of the States, which had become among them a kind of dogma, abandoned the Federal flag in a body in order to go and organize the nascent forces of the rebellion. Many of them, however, did not take without regret a resolution so opposed to the ordinary notions of military honor. Those regrets, well known to their former comrades, contributed to soften the tone of the war by removing rancor and passion from it, and the remembrance of them influenced Gen. Grant when, four years later, he extended to his vanquished adversary a generous hand. There were some, however, who aggravated the always painful spectacle of military defection. Gen. Twiggs, who commanded the troops in Texas, was seen to have an understanding with the rebels while he was still wearing the Federal uniform, and to deliver up to them the depots of provisions and munitions of his own soldiers in order to deprive them of all means of resistance. Abandoned by a part of their officers, deprived of all resources, finding only enemies in the ungrateful population which they had so many years protected, these brave soldiers had also to resist the seductions of those who promised them a brilliant future in the ranks of the insurgents. One of their old leaders (Van Dorn) had the melancholy courage to reappear in their midst in order to back up this proposal by the influence which his rare military qualities had given him. He gained over nobody, and the remnants of his regiment, forced to conclude a convention of evacuation with the enemies surrounding them on all hands, returned to the Northern towns, where they met comrades long separated from them who were rallying to the defense of the national cause. It was, indeed, new dangers which these men, united by a common sentiment of duty, went to seek in the bosom of civilization. This national cause had need of all their devotion, for the evil which might have been sown in an army by such germs of treason would have been very serious, and these melancholy examples of desertion were but a symptom of the illusion and blindness which precipitated the South into civil war."

AUBURN KEEPER STABBED.

An attempt was made upon the life of a keeper in Auburn State Prison, on Friday, by Mike Mogan, a convict from this City, who was originally sent to Sing Sing and afterward transferred. Mogan was employed in the State shop, and became involved in a quarrel with a fellow-convict. Samuel L. Thorpe, Chief Keeper of the shop, who has been in the employ of the State several years, approached and attempted to effect a reconciliation between the two combatants, when Mogan turned upon him and, snatching a keenly-edged shoe-knife from his clothing, where he had it concealed, drove it with considerable force into the breast of Keeper Thorpe, causing a painful wound, and narrowly escaping a fatal result. Had it not been for a rib that intercepted the knife it would certainly have penetrated the heart. The other convicts in the shop did not interfere, and the convict who had quarreled with Mogan maintained a perfect neutrality. Keeper Thorpe, who was unarmed except by a cane, almost at the instant of receiving the stab, brought that weapon to bear as best he could and dealt Mogan a blow on the head, and although bleeding profusely and suffering considerably, marched his prisoner out of the shop with the avowed intention of taking him to a dungeon. When outside the shop and on his way to a dark cell, Mogan jerked away from his captor, and seizing a large stone from the roadway in the prison-yard, hurled it at the keeper. The stone struck Thorpe just behind the ear with such force as to completely sever the ear, dividing it into two parts, which were afterward sewed up by the physician. Mogan made no further resistance, and walked quietly with Mr. Thorpe until he was met by a keeper who took charge of him and saw him safely to the dungeon. Keeper Thorpe proceeded to the hospital, received medical treatment, and after exchanging his blood-saturated clothing went home. Mogan was sent to Sing Sing in May, 1872, for robbery, first degree, for twenty years. He is twenty-three years of age, and was transferred to Auburn Prison in July, 1872.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. A. Gilbert, Miss B. Son, Miss Bessie Bell, Mr. Lawson, Miss Lawson, A. Vetsburg, J. Forchheimer, H. H. Ross, Fred. Hadley, J. P. Howard, Miss Annie M. Leeds, Miss Howard, Miss MacMillan, Miss H. F. Lahay, Mrs. A. J. Foster, Edw. W. Lee, Edmund Nollain, H. Chamberlain, William B. MacGrath, G. Collamore, David Hardin, D. Holmes, Mrs. D. Holmes, Mrs. M. W. Merriman, Miss Nellie W. Merriman, Thomas Painter, Robert J. Hood, M. F. Dooley, Frederick Pemberin, Henry Schuster, Robert Schmidt, Dexter Curtis, Henry Curtis, W. H. Wilde, J. B. Varrick, W. H. Hughes, Major C. F. Trygger, Dr. J. Williams, L. C. Austin, Gen. J. F. Miller, Mrs. J. F. Miller, Miss Miller, Master Miller and nurse, J. F. Schenck, Albert De Vere, Mrs. Albert De Vere, Wm. P. Hill, Mrs. C. W. Hill, Miss Florence M. Hill, H. L. Bacon, John Green, John S. Wilkinson, R. Wilkinson, Wirt Sykes, Mrs. Wirt Sykes, Gen. J. S. Fullerton, C. L. Woodbridge, Mr. Mulford, Mr. Hart, Mr. Bainbridge, John A. Rafter, Mrs. John A. Rafter, Dr. E. P. Montague, A. Alexander, Carlos Varona, F. Susini, B. Armas.

In the steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—W. O. Rowe, lady, and maid, A. Rogers, Major Hammond, W. W. Sims, Mrs. S. Foster and daughter, Miss A. M. Grogane, Jas. Webb, J. J. Smith, Rev. John Shannon, Mr. Story, H. Walsh and lady, J. B. Falley, W. S. Barrington, Rev. J. L. Wells, W. McAlpine Motley, Mr. McKay, O. H. Darlington, Miss A. T. Rowe, P. F. Gunster, Mrs. Nicoll, Hon. Wm. Hunter, Capt. Selwyn, J. W. Knight, A. D. Lasyk, lady, and son, A. W. Garner, E. W. Ovis, Ed. Faulkner, W. H. Hodge, T. W. Torrey, W. M. Barrington, J. H. Scribner, Mr. Orwin, Mr. Crocker, Miss M. Darlington, Miss E. Darlington, Wm. Darlington and lady, Mr. Young, Rev. G. A. Hamilton, C. C. Goodhere, J. S. Barrington, A. Wood, Miss S. Mitschke, M. W. Dunham, P. H. Cox, Mr. Bock, S. Fulton, Miss Knight, Mrs. Gano, Miss C. Deutcher, Rev. J. Laughlin, J. Dunn, lady, and two children.

In Steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—T. Brown, G. B. Jaque, H. S. Rhina, Rev. J. Magill, J. Riggs, Jos. Hartley, Miss Hartley, Mr. Samuel, Geo. Cuaghe, Gerald Cuaghe, S. Davies, E. Becker, S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. Webb, S. Ban[illegible]s, S. Buchanan, Ed. Trevett, G. W. Stoddart, J. Wilkinson, Mrs. G. M. Woodbridge, Miss M. M. Woodbridge, Mr. Mrs. Dr. B. Murdock, Mrs. Heggum and infant, Miss Higgum, Mrs. A. Bennett, Mrs. Dray, Miss E. M. Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bartram, Miss French, N. W. Hunt, J. M. Sullivan, K. Husberg, C. Pierrepoint, J. Kugelman, J. Smith, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. T. Goodwin, T. Jackson.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. Laura Fisher, Miss Ellen S. Pierce, E. S. Lathrop, wife, and child, Miss M. L. Taylor, C. N. Skinner, wife, and three children, Miss Perry, Miss Micallis, W. E. Baker and wife, H. T. Dunn, wife, and child, Mrs. M. A. Young, Mrs. A. P. Johnson, S. C. Littlefield, L. F. Nicoll, John Kerrigan, J. O. Ninn, J. W. McAlpine, Oscar Hanson, A. J. Newson, R. F. Burden, N. A. Campbell, LeRoy Crockett, A. E. Heston, E. B. Finney, John Weil, P. Furberdy, wife, two children, and infant, six steerage.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—S. M. Lightbourne, Cecil Lightbourne, Clara Lightbourne, Anna Cox, Jos. C. Yates, S. Baker, Lieut. Bowen, Col. Mears, Jno. D. Seon, F. E. Melms, Mary McCloud, Susan Hodsden.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:45 | Sun sets....7:26 | Moon sets..11:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:49 | Gov. Island.12:38 | Hell Gate...2:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, July 19.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, July 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse and 67 cabin and 354 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. July 12, 9:20 A. M., passed a three-masted schooner-rigged steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 51, lon. 25, a British brig showing letters H, L, J, R, bound W.; same date, lat. 50 45, lon. 27, a three-masted schr., (American,) showing a square flag, red and white triangle, with the letters J and F in opposite corners, bound W.; 14th, lat. 47 30, lon. 38 30, a Bremen steam-ship showing letters Q C D L, bound E.; 18th, 10:40 P. M., 154 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Celtic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool July 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 18, midnight, exchanged night signals with the steam-ship City of Brooklyn, hence, for Liverpool; same time a Cunard steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thompson, July 5, with mdse. and 262 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds throughout the entire passage. July 12, lat. 45 54, lon. 37 30, signalized ship Royal Edward, (Br.,) hence, for Liverpool; 17th, lat. 41 30, lon. 61 48, passed a German steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool July 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 40 cabin and 332 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 14, lat. 45 03, lon. 41 02, passed a brig-rigged German steam-ship bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 10, lon. 59 26, steam-ship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same date, &c., an Anchor steamer, bound W.; 19th, off Fire Island, steam-ship Greece, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda July 16, with produce and 20 passengers to E. A. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston July 11, via Key West 15th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. July 19, 6 miles north of Barnegat, passed schr. Lulo bound north.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans July 11, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. July 17, lat. 35 20, lon. 74 35, spoke bark Sarah E. Fraser, (of Yarmouth,) from Demerara, for New-York, 17 ds. out; 18th, lat. 37 31, lon. 74 30, signalized a brig showing red flag with letter T, bound N.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah July 16, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. July 17, 8 P. M., off Hatteras, passed steam-ship City of New-York, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to J. C. Kenyon.

United States surveying steam-ship A. D. Bates, Platt, Norfolk.

Bark Joshua Loring, Blanchard, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Electa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Magnes, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Le Grazie, (Ital.,) Stagno, Genoa 51 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Zia G., (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Genoa 54 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Vicksburg, (of Bangor,) Snow, St. Kitts 11 ds., with molasses to Maitland Phelps & Co.; vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left in port brig Sea Bird, disg.

Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Lauretta Fish, Gilchrist, Satilla River, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to J. Bigler—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Spencer, Branford.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Jeddie, Turner, Newport.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brook Haven.

Schr. Lewis Jane, Smith, Pawtucket.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Pawtucket.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. Elizabeth Parker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Powell, Taunton.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Staples, Stonington.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; fresh.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—Arr. yesterday, steamers Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; Louisa, from North Carolina; W. M. Woodward, from New-York, and Wm. Whilden, from Philadelphia.

Arr. to-day, steamers America, from Savannah; Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York, and Richard Willing, from Philadelphia.

Cld. yesterday, steamers Thomas J. Cochran, for Newbern; Elizabeth, for New-York.

Sld. brigs Geronima Ghilino, for Cork; Harry, for the West Indies.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—Arr. barks Carlotta, from Limerick, and Fo, from Limerick.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—Arr. 18th, schrs. Light of the East, Harper, from Philadelphia; E. M. Branscom, Dodge, from Rondout; Kioka, Laok, from Weehawken; Nathaniel Stevens, Shute, from do.

Arr. 19th, steamers Wm. Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; Lancaster, Mills, from Philadelphia; Harrisburg, Winnett, from do.

Below, schr. Ramon De Ajuria, bound in.

Cld. 18th, barks Daniel Draper, Rogers, for Bombay; Athlete, (Br.,) Goudy, for Liverpool; Nellie M. Slade, (new,) of Boston, Atwood, for London; schr. Elma M. Wright, Grass, for Pictou.

Sld. 18th, steamer Roman, brigs Annie Ingraham and Eagle; 19th, bark Fa ke and brig Merlita.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—Arr steamer Columbia, from New-York; brig Abby Ellen, from Bangor.

Sld. steamer Flag, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 18.—Arr. Bark Gamahel, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Richmond, brig Jennie A. Cheney, from Boston.

LEWES, Del., July 19.—Steamer Indiana, from Liverpool, arr. at 10 P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 19.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Mississippi, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Wilmington and Western Metropolis.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Cld. steamers Mars, for New-York; Novelty, for do.; W. C. Pierrepont, for do.; barks Autocrat, for Rotterdam; Graziella, for Stettin.

Arr. July 18, schrs. J. W. Hose, from Boston; Remittance, from Chesapeake City.

July 19—Steamer Vindicator, from New-York; bark Brage, from Liverpool; brig Oderilla, from New-York.

Below, brigs J. B. Kirby, from Caibairen; Gearry B. Tucker, from Matanzas; schr. Terance Bord, from St. John, N. B.

The brig Unto, (Rus.,) hence for Cork, with grain, put back into this port, having sprung aleak July 11 in lat. 29 40 N., lon. 68 W.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 17.—Arr. schr. Calista, of Rockland, from Portland, for New-York; was run into yesterday, near Cross Rift, by the steam-tug Cora F. Staples, from Fall River, for Boston, with a steamer in tow, and had her bowsprit, jib-boom, and head-gear carried away. Also arr. schrs. Harp, from New-York, for Boston; Andrew Peters, Fall River, for Calais; Joseph Wm. Fish, Elizabethport, for Bath; Georgiana, Calais, for Providence; Express, from Pawtucket, for orders; General Howard, Augusta, for Newport; Bagaduce, Portsmouth, for New-York; Maud and Bessie, (Br.,) St. John, for Fall River; Benj. Franklin, New-Bedford, for Brooksville.

Passed by, schrs. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, from Bangor, for New-York; John D. Hunt, Cook, Malden, for do.; C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Kennebec River, for Wilmington, Del.; Trellis, (Br.,) Shaw, St. John, N. B., for Providence; Walter E. Palmer, Leighton, Bangor, for South Norwalk, Conn; Mary Shidds, Slowman, Hallowell, for Albany.

Sld. all before reported, excepting schrs. Calista, Joseph Wm. Fish, and Benj. Franklin.

Wind—Variable, light; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19.—North German Lloyds steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York July 8, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—American Line steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia July 8, for Liverpool, arr. to-day.

MOVILLE, July 19.—State Line steam-ship State of Virginia, Capt. Sadler, from New-York July 8, for Glasgow, arr. to-day.

THE SIMONDS MANUNACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
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